The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,020—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MAKERS AWARDED

67 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
R.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th April.
† ASSAM	3690	500	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
R.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
R.I. VICTORIA	6298	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3690	500	T. F. Creery	13th " Friday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
†* SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
R.I. SUTLEJ	4139	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3690	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†* SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
R.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

5th April 3rd May 31st May.
19th April 17th " 14th June.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893. at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

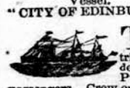
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	11th April.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 5th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buarch, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,335	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	22nd April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings : Bombay, March 11, 1893.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.

THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY :

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes ;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Botles by all Chemists.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૰

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LAWN-TENNIS ! !
ENTIRE NEW STOCK ! ! !

BATS—

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Special Champion, Cork Handle	10	0	11	4
Slazenger's Demon	12	0	13	4
The Unicorn (New Demon)	11	8	12	12
Ayre's Champion	12	8	14	0
The Ne Plus Ultra	11	0	12	4

BALLS—

Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect"	13	4	14	8
Treacher's, "The Club"	9	0	10	0
Ayre's Championship	12	0	13	4

NETS—

Best Tanned Cord, with Poles, complete	13	0	15	0

PRESSES, SCORERS, BAGS, BELTS, SHOES, BAT COVERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELLULAR CLOTHING

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CELLULAR SHIRTS FOR TENNIS,
FOR OFFICE,
FOR DRESS,
CELLULAR BANIANS.
CELLULAR SLEEPING SUITS.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.

AKEODERMA

(THE STABLE, KENNEL, AND MENAGERIE FRIEND.)

ERADICATES MANGE ON

HORSES, DOGS, CAMELS, CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous, healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair in the most unpromising cases ; and producing a fine healthy coat. Per bottle, Re. 1 ; per dozen, Rs. 9.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE BEST PREPARATION OF THE KIND EVER INTRODUCED.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—GLENCAIRN in "Asian."

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large Greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free, as well as their beds and bedding."—J. S. E. M., Sholapore.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—C. H. R., Indore.

"Admirable."—E. C., H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins, 12 annas, Re. 1-6, and Rs. 2-8.

IN QUANTITY OR IN BULK AT WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP'S ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

For improving the tone of the system and Purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Especially beneficial during the Hot Weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression of Power, producing an immediate change, restoring CONDITION and LIFE. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

Is the best safeguard for the general health during change of Seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 ; per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

OLD CLUB HOUSE : RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co., Solicitors, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES & EYE PRESERVERS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Spectacles, Light, best Steel Frames, with Pebbles, in case	5	0	Single Eye Glasses, from Re. 1-8 to	3	0
Do. in 15 ct. Gold Frames	30	0	Tinted Glass, Frameless	2	8
Spectacles, Invisible Frames, with side hooks to pass behind the Ear	8	0	Wire Gauze Goggles, with Elastic Bands	2	0
Pine Nez or Folders, Tortoise Shell Frames	5	0	Railway Goggles, Steel Frame, Single or Turnpin	3	0
Do. do. Nickel Silver Frames, and Cork Placquets, with case	5	0	Railway Goggles, Superior	6	0
Do. do. 15 carat Gold Frames	35	0	D or Horse Shoe Protectors, Smoke, Neutral, or other Tints, in case	3	0
Spectacles for Cataract, from Rs. 8 to	16	0	Do. do. Superior, with Gauze or Glass Sides	5	0
			Dome-shaped Preservers	3	0
			Dr. Bowman's Eye Preservers	8	0

Eye Glass Cords, Spectacle or Folder Cases.

N. B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange our Catalogue Prices are increased 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA.

OPTICIANS & DEALERS IN SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.

NEW SHAPES ; FASHIONABLE COLOURS ;

THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL),

Rs. 8-8.

VARSITY CAPS Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured.

We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim, superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY NEXT.

STANLEY'S

OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY!!

GRAND INAUGURATION

Season 1893.

The late Dion Boucicault's

Realistic and Pathetic Drama

In Prologue and 4 Acts; entitled

THE STREETS OF LONDON!

Box Plan now open at the

STAR TOBACCO COMPANY, MEADOWS STREET,

Where Tickets may be had for all parts of the House

From 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.

A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

PALACE OF WONDERS!

PALACE OF WONDERS!!

PALACE OF WONDERS!!!

ON THE MAIDAN

BY MADAME CORA

OPENING DAY,

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5TH APRIL,

Exhibitions every quarter of an hour from 6 to 11 P.M.

Admission Re. 1. Children and Servants, Half Price.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the AUCTION SALE of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS, IVORY, &c., proposed to be held on the 17th April, 1893, (6th Chittray 1068), is POSTPONED to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 24th April 1893, (13th Chittray 1068.)

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 29th March 1893.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 50 per whole, and Rs. 25 per half, Share for the second half-year, ending 31st December, 1892, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1893, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th instant on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHER, THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NUROTUMDAS HURJIWANDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, limited to the property held by him as an Executor of the late RADHAKISON DWARKADAS.

GOVINDRAM DWARKADAS, the Surviving Executor of the late RADHAKISON DWARKADAS ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TWILL LINING SHIRTS FOR TRAVELLING

WHITE, NEAT STRIPES, AND PLAIN COLOURS.

6—FOR RS. 15—CASH.

OUR OWN SUPERIOR MAKE.

ASQUITH,

LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRTMAKERS,

BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 24540 OF 1891.

MARY CATHERINE DE SILVA, widow and legal representative duly constituted, under Section 36 of Act II of 1874, of DOMING ANTONE DE SILVA, deceased ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

J. A. PEREIRA, Executor of A. PEREIRA, widow, deceased ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 6th day of March, 1893, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of abovenamed Plaintiff. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or a building built in the oart at Dadur, Husaly, assessed under Collector's old No. 384, Collector's New No. A-4139, old Survey No 385, new Survey 1-142, standing in the name of Gunnoo Bawajee and the said building assessed under ward No. 612, Street No., Husaly Street, standing in the name of the deceased A Pereira, widow of B Pereira, and bounded on the East by the oart of Vithoba Jewran, on the West by the oart of Baba Moria and partly by that of Balgovind Hurgovind, on the North by the oart of Balgovind Hurgovind, and partly by the oart of Gungadhur, and on the South by the oart of Vincent De Almeida.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should come before the 1st day of April, 1893, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges—Dated this 18th day of March, 1893.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 18th April, 1893, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five Members of Committee in place of those who retire from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election;

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1893.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

HINGANGHAT MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TWELVETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1893, at 1 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Hinganghat.

BUSINESS.

1.—To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To Elect two Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd April to 15th April, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order,

KESHO SHEVRAM,
Secretary and Manager, Hinganghat Mill Co., Ld.

WANTED.

WANTED, a STEWARD, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 per month. The maximum to be reached in six months if he does his duty satisfactorily. He will have to take charge of the ordinary Bazaar Supplies of the Club and be responsible for the efficiency of the establishment. Applications should be sent to the Hon. SECRETARY, with copies of certificates and references.

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SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
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Do. do. do.	425
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THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
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Manager.

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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ..... Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ..... Rs. 5,96,500

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BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... £1,750,000

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £1,000,000
(With power to increase to ..... £4,000,000)
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m,
Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Quadrille Party, Telegraph Recreation Club, Telegraph Quarters, 9 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, 10 a.m to 10 p.m.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade, 6 to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Huntcliff (s), from London ; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Worsley Hall (s), for Marseilles ; Ashdown (s), Liverpool ; Asia (s), Liverpool ; and Laurel Branch (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Haxby entered the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kapurthala entered and the s. s. Worsley Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ancona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., noon, on Thursday, the 6th instant.

BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situated at Tardeo, during the month of March last was 1,163, of which number 403 were new admissions. The number of males was 722, females 183, and children 258. The number of Hindoos 777, Mahomedans 176, Parsees 150, and Christians 60.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March	Monte Carlo ..... K Kops
Overture	Handitin Streiche ..... Suppo
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire ..... Waldteufel
Entre Nous	Solon Piece ..... O Stella
Selection	On Popular Melodies ..... Williams
Galop	Iris ..... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST FIREMAN ON A P. AND O. BOAT.—Before Mr. Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Williamson charged Yakoob Ali Hoosein, a fireman on board the s. s. Rohilla, with the theft of a quantity of soap and fish, valued at Rs. 5, the property of the P. and O. S. N. Company. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused, whose defence was that he knew nothing about the soap, and that the fish was saved from his rations. The magistrate on the evidence before the court convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MR. SMEDLEY'S RECITAL.—At the Gaiety Theatre, this afternoon Mr. Ronald Smedley gives a dramatic recital to the students of the Colleges and principal schools of Bombay, the Venerable Archdeacon Lewis having interested himself on behalf of the latter. The recital is also open to the public, and an excellent programme has been prepared. The first selection will be recited at half-past four o'clock. The programme is as follows :—Dollars and Dimes, Wm. Miller ; The Idylls of the King, Tennyson ; Dutch-English Sketches, R. Smedley ; Evangeline, Longfellow ; Anecdotes, R. Smedley ; Julius Cæsar, Shakespeare ; from "Horatius" Macaulay.

THEFT OF RICE ON BOARD THE S. S. ROME.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Pherozе Hoshang Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Constable Mynn charged Abayal Syed and Rahamon Shallam, firemen on board the s. s. Rome, with theft of rice, valued at Rs. 6, the property of the P. & O.S.N. Company. The accused while making away with the rice and four empty gunny-bags were challenged by a police sepoy on duty at the Bunder. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first accused, while the second accused appeared in person. The accused did not understand the language of the court and the court having no Arabic interpeter, an Arab woman present in the court was engaged to act as one. The defence of the accused was that the quantity of rice in respect of which they were charged with cheating was their savings from the rations. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment one week each.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, at the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Deenati Baxan, a dock-labourer, aged twenty-two years. On Monday afternoon, whilst the deceased and a number of labourers were working on the s. s. St. Glenvitch, a number of pressed cotton bales, which were being lowered at the time from the vessel, fell on the deceased, injuring him seriously. The deceased who was rendered unconscious was taken to a police station near the dock-gate. He died in half-an-hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—Mr. Turner held an inquest at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Nundram Bhowaniram, living at Khetwadi. On the 31st ultimo the deceased was asleep on a staging, which he had erected outside his room, when he saw two cats fighting on the road. He got up to drive away the cats, but he fell down to the ground with the result that two of his ribs were fractured. He was taken to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Monday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above fact.—Yesterday morning Mr. Turner held an inquest, at the morgue, touching the death of Ramchunder Pokalmull, aged forty years. On Monday afternoon the deceased went to a Marwaree to borrow money. Whilst the deceased was standing on the balcony on the fifth floor of the house, he accidentally fell down to the ground and died instantaneously. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MADAME CORA'S PALACE OF WONDERS.—Madame Cora, the "wonder-worker of the world," assisted by Miss Doris Krendall and Miss Georgie Wainwright open their "palace of wonders" in the large shamiana on the Maidan this evening. Madame Cora has already been in Bombay and secured public approval. She is certain in this visit of earning even a fuller measure of support than last time. Concerning her show while in Calcutta the *Englishman* wrote :—"Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders on the Maidan will well repay a visit from all who delight in the sensational and mysterious. Madame Cora claims for her illusions no other than a scientific basis, but they have all the effect of magic without exposing the spectator to the risks which are commonly supposed to attend enquiry into occult phenomena. The principal sensation is 'The Water-Nymph,' an illusion which was first exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The Nymph (Miss Georgie Wainwright) rises slowly from an ornamental basin of water supported only on a thin column some two inches in thickness placed in the centre of the stage. The stage is brightly illuminated on all sides, and unless the Nymph be credited with sufficient possibility to enable her to squeeze through the supporting column, it is apparently impossible to account for her appearance. The swinging head, which lives and speaks without any obvious connection with its body, is an equally puzzling phenomenon ; while a third illusion, in which Miss Doris Krendall temporarily bisects herself to the wonderment of the startled spectator, is excellently calculated to produce the 'creepy' sensation which one may legitimately expect from well-regulated illusion. The entertainment, as a whole, may be taken to represent the last development of the scientific puzzle." The performances begin at six this evening, and are continued at frequent intervals until eleven o'clock.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A SPOON competition was held on Friday, the 31st March, at 500 and 600 yards, some very good scores were made, Lieut J. F. Pennock, G. I. P. Railway Vols., winning the first spoon, with an excellent aggregate of 63 points.

The Bunder Challenge Cup will be fired for on Friday next, the 7th instant.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	32	31	63a
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols....	34	25	59b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	26	32	58c
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	29	29	58d
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	26	30	56e
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	28	28	56
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	34	21	55
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	26	27	53
Cr-Sergt A C Owen, Bo Vol Rifles	28	23	51
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25	23	48
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	27	21	48
Corpl A C Scott, G I P Ry Vols	25	20	45
Corpl R Y Jones, G I P Ry Vols	21	23	44
Vol C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	21	22	43
Lce-Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	21	22	43
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles ...	27	16	43
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	22	19	41
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	27	13	40
Trooper L B Ker, Bo Light Horse	19	20	39
Gunner G W Traylen, Bo Vol Artillery ...	17	19	36
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	19	12	31
Vol W Mackisson, B B & C I Ry Vols.....	26	retired	26

a Handicapped 8 points, winner of 1st spoon.
b Handicapped 12 points.
c Handicapped 15 points.
d Handicapped 8 points.
e Winner of 2nd spoon.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE SEQUEL TO THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

QUESTION OF A SOLICITOR'S PRIVILEGE.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton delivered judgment on the reference made by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the question of a solicitor's privilege raised by Mr. Craigie in the case of Framjee Bhicajee against Mohunsingh Dhunsingh.

Mr. Justice Candy in delivering judgment, said : The reference by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, is thus put by him : "Whether Mr. Craigie was bound or not to give the name of his client, the matter of the employment, and the name of any person making any statement to him ; and whether having refused to answer such questions he was in any way sheltered on the general of privilege under section 126 of the Evidence Act from answering any relevant and admissible questions put to him in the course of his examination as a witness." Mr. Craigie appeared in person before us to support his objections to answer the questions put to him by the Magistrate, and he contended that the opinions of judges in England, however eminent, on the question of privilege were not binding on this Court and had no application to the law in India regarding the question. Mr. Craigie, however, did not show in what respect the law in India on this point differed from the law in England. The law in India is contained in section 126 of the Evidence Act, and with one exception appears to be the same as the law in England, which has been established by many decisions through a long course of years. The one exception relates to the question of illegal purposes for "criminal purpose" in the first portion of the proviso to section 126 ; and as Mr. Field says in his Law of Evidence in British India, this "carries the principle enuciated in the proviso somewhat further than what can be said to the established law in England, but is in conformity with the expressed opinion of several able judges." It is unnecessary to consider this point further, for the Magistrate in making the reference has not alluded to the proviso to section 126. He has then apparently asked this Court to give an opinion on the question referred solely as regards Mr. Craigie's contention that he is prevented by the body of section 126 from answering the question put to him. That the law in India on this point is practically the same as in England, and that in interpreting section 126 of the Evidence Act this Court may rightly refer to English cases, is shown by the judgments of Chief Justices Sir M. Westropp and Sir Charles Sргeant in the case of Memon Hajee Haroon vs. Mulvi Abdul Karim. I. L. R. III. Bom. p 91, in which Chief Justice Sir M. Westropp said, "Communications to be protected by that section (126 of the Evidence Act) must we think be confidential." The words contained in it are indeed "any communication, &c.," but the word "disclose" shows and common sense seems to demand that the privileged communication must be confidential or private. Sir Charles Sargeant said : The use of the word "disclose" in section 126 of the Evidence Act shows that the communications to be privileged must be of a confidential nature between a solicitor and his client. Both judges in the course of their judgments quoted English cases. This was exactly the principle followed in England in ex-parte Campbell in re Cathcart (L. R 5 Ch. p 703.) In that case the solicitor (writes to the signet) refused to disclose the place of residence of his client, because he said it came to his knowledge in his professional capacity and in consequence of the professional employment in which he was engaged on his behalf, and in no other way. Lord Justice Sir W. M. James said :—That is not sufficient, according to my view of the law, to protect the solicitor from answering. What a solicitor is privileged from disclosing is that which is communicated to him "sub sigille confessionis"—that is to say, some fact which the client communicates to the solicitor for the purpose of obtaining the solicitor's professional advice and assistance. The principle being that such communications ought to be privileged because otherwise no man would be safe from fully disclosing his case, so as to obtain proper professional aid in a matter in which he is likely to be thrown into litigation. But a solicitor's knowledge of his client's residence, even though he knows it simply in consequence of the professional business in which he has been acting for him, is not on that ground alone a matter of confidence so as to bring in the nature of a privileged or confidential communication. The solicitor may know it because the client may say, I have got a lease to execute—you must send it me there and I will execute it, or because he may have received letters, dated from such a place, telling him where he may see him for the purpose of giving a communication to the client's place of residence in such case is a mere collateral fact, which the solicitor knows without anything like professional confidence, and therefore, the mere statement "The place of residence of my client came to my knowledge in my professional capacity, and only in consequence of my employment as his solicitor," is not to my mind nearly enough to warrant the solicitor in refusing to answer the question as to where his client is residing. If indeed the gentleman's residence had been concealed ; if he was in hiding for some reason or other and the solicitor had said "I only know my client's residence because he has communicated it to me confidentially, as his solicitor, for the purpose of being advised by me, and he has not communicated it to the rest of the world," then the client's residence would have been a matter of professional confidence ; but the mere statement by the solicitor that he knows the residence only in consequence of his professional employment, is not sufficient. So here Mr. Craigie states that he saw a letter sent by his client on a certain occasion on the 18th June, 1891, because it came to his knowledge in his professional capacity, and in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment and in no other way. That is not sufficient. Mr. Craigie does not say, nor is it asserted that he could say, "I only know my client's name because he communicated it to me confidentially, as his solicitor, for the purpose of being advised by me, and he has not communicated it to the rest of the world." Therefore his ground of objection fails. The same principle was followed in 1885 in the case of Bursill vs. Tanner (L. R. XVI. Q B. Div., I.) in which judgment having been signed in an action against a married woman, an enquiry was directed to be held as to whether she was possessed of a separate estate. A solicitor being called as a witness by the judgment creditor under a subpœna to give evidence on such enquiry and produce documents, stated that there was a settlement executed upon the defendant's marriage, and that he knew who the trustees of the settlement were, and that this firm acted as the solicitors, but he refused to state the names and addresses of the trustees, or to produce the settlement or give any information as to its contents on the ground of his privilege as a solicitor. Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls said, I agree with the opinion expressed by Lord Justice James in ex-parte Campbell in re Cathcart that the fact of his client's names was not the subject of a professional confidence. The client does not consult the solicitor with a view to obtaining his professional advice as to whether he shall be his solicitor or not. Lord Justice Cotton said : It is not everything that solicitors learn in the course of their dealings with clients that is privileged from disclosures. This matter was much discussed in the case of Lyell v. Kennedy. The privilege extends only to confidential communications. In my opinion, the names of the trustees did not constitute such a communication. The mere fact who the trustees are cannot be said to be a matter communicated to the solicitor confidentially for the purpose of obtaining his professional advice, or at any rate, it is highly improbable that it should be so. There is also another ground for compelling the disclosure of their names. The solicitor claims this privilege as that of his clients. He must, then, state the names of the persons for whom he claims the privilege. On both these grounds I think he was bound to answer the question and to give the names and addresses of the trustees." On both these grounds, then, Mr. Craigie is bound to give the name of his client. We understood Mr. Craigie in the course of his argument before this Court to assert that he refused to state to the Magistrate the name of the person who was his client when Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Devitre and another person came to him in his office on the 18th June, 1891, because the name of that person had been communicated to him in the course and for the purposes of his employment as attorney by another client on a previous occasion, and that he would be willing, should the ruling in the case of Bursill vs. Tanner be held to apply in India, to state the name of the person who was his client on a previous occasion. The principles indicated above would still apply, supposing Mr. Craigie gives, as he is willing to do, the name B. as the person who consulted him professionally on the previous occasion, and that in the course and for the purpose of his employment as B.'s attorney A.'s name was communicated to him, then the simple question would be, Did that constitute a confidential communication ? Ordinarily it would not be so, it would be a mere collateral fact which Mr. Craigie would know without anything like professional confidence. But if B. said, "This gentleman's name A. has been concealed and he and I wish it to remain concealed, I communicate it to you confidentially for the purpose of your advising me, but it must not be communicated to the rest of the world." Then no doubt Mr. Craigie would not be allowed without B's express consent to disclose A.'s name in connection with his employment as B's attorney. But that is not the case here. Mr. Craigie is being examined in regard to his employment by A. as A.'s attorney. Before he can refuse to give the name of his client he must be able to say : "That client communicated his name to me confidentially for the purposes of being advised by me. and he has not (communicated it to the rest of the world or he must be able to say, "A. for the purposes of being advised by me told me, that his name, which had been confidentially communicated to me by or on behalf of B in the course and for the purpose of my employment as B's attorney, must still be treated as confidential communication for the purpose of my employment as his (A's') attorney not having been communicated to the rest of the world, and therefore it was not a mere collateral fact which I knew without anything like professional confidence." I do not understand that Mr. Craigie asserts that such was the case, and it is highly improbable that it should be. His contention is that every communication made by a client to an attorney must be privileged, and that contention is unsound. The hypothetical instances suggested by Mr. Craigie afford no support to his contention. The fact that a client falsely charged with assault may prove an *alibi* by calling his attorney is no argument for holding that an attorney cannot without his client's express consent state his client's name. The attorney comes to know that his client is at one place and not another at a certain time by the circumstance of his being the client's attorney, but "of which fact any other man, if there would have been equally conversant" (per Lord Brougham in the case of Greenough vs. Gaskell.) The second portion of the question referred by the Magistrate is whether or not Mr. Craigie was bound to give the matter of his employment. As I understand the Magistrate's reference to the answer to that portion of the question should be, I think, in the negative. Mr. Craigie apparently thinks that if a solicitor claims privilege for a client the court is entitled to demand the nature of the solicitor's employment and the solicitor is bound in every case without asking his client to disclose the nature of the employment whatever it may have been ; that such is not the law I think, is the negative to the case of the Queen vs. Cox and Railton (L. R. 14, Q. B. Div.) There the solicitor was asked the purpose for which his clients had consulted him. The answer to that would have disclosed the confidential communication which had passed between solicitor and clients. It was not then contended that in any case the solicitor was bound to state the nature of his employment by his clients ; but it was contended that in that particular case the rule of law did not protect the communications from disclosure, because they had been made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, in other words, if the case had occurred in India, the proviso to section 126, Indian Evidence Act, would have been relied on, as compelling the disclosure and the fact that the solicitor may have been an innocent instrument would make no difference. It was strongly urged in argument in the Queen vs. Cox and Railton that speaking practically the admission of any such exception to the privilege of legal advisers in that it is not to extend to communications made in furtherance of any criminal or fraudulent purpose, would generally diminish the value of that privilege. The privilege must, it was argued, be violated in order to ascertain whether it exists. The secret must be told in order to see whether it ought to be kept. The answer to that given by the full court of ten Judges was that in each particular case the court must determine upon the facts actually given in evidence or proposed to be given in evidence whenever it seemed probable that the client consulted the solicitor for a criminal or fraudulent purpose. In that particular case the facts proved made it probable that the visit to the solicitor really was intended as a criminal purpose, and therefore there was held that the court had been right in questioning the solicitor as to the nature of his employment. It has been necessary to refer to the above case of the Queen vs. Cox and Railton at some length, as it shows clearly the circumstances under which a solicitor would be bound to answer the question as to the nature of his employment. But it appears in the present case that the Magistrate, though quoting Queen vs. Cox and Railon, did not hold that the facts brought out in evidence before him made the proviso to section 126 applicable. On the contrary, in his referring letter he did not once quote that provision but confined himself to the body of the section. Looking at the case then apart from the proviso to section 126, it is obvious that, when the solicitor is given the name of his client it would not be necessary to ask the solicitor the nature of his employment. If the employment was in its nature public and not private, there would be no necessity to ask the solicitor to disclose it. For instance, if a man asked his solicitor to defend him as he had been committed to the Criminal Sessions on a charge of forgery, or to file a plaint for him in the Civil Court, those facts would not partake of the nature of confidential communication. They would be public and known to all. On the other hand in the majority of cases to disclose the nature of his employment would be for the solicitor to tell the very essence of the confidential communication made to him. And that is forbidden unless it comes within the proviso of section 126 of the Evidence Act. The third portion of the question as put to us seems rathervague. It is difficult to say whether Mr. Craigie is bound to give the name of the persons making any statement to him. If this portion of the question refers to a third person (who Mr. Craigie says) accompanied Messrs. Kapadia and Devitre at the interview in his office on the 18th June 1891, and who Mr. Craigie says made a statement to him, then the same principle, as indicated above, must be applied. Mr. Craigie would identify this third person if he could ; he is willing to say that the man came to his office and that he Mr. Craigie, as attorney for his client handed down in writing the man's statement, but he is unwilling to state the name given to him as the man's name, because he says it came to his knowledge in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment. The answer to that apart from relevance or any other point is that section 126, Mr. Craigie can claim that he was told the name in confidence with a view to its not being disclosed he must state the name so far as privilege is concerned. If there was no secrecy about the man's name, there was no privilege. As Baron Parke said in Dwyer vs. Collins, 7 Exch. R. p. 646, "The privilege does not extend to matters of craft and advice the attorney knows by other means than confidential communications with his client, though if he had not been employed as attorney, he probably would not have known them. I am not sure whether I correctly understand the fourth and last part of the question referred by the Magistrate. If Mr. Craigie's refusal to answer any question is not justified then he is bound to answer it. The person applying for privilege is undoubtedly bound to bring himself clearly and distinctly within it, as per Lord Cottenham in Desborough vs. Rawlins. His refusal whether justified or not would not entitle him to claim the shelter of section 126 of the Evidence Act in refusing to answer any other relevant or admissible question to which no objection may exist. The application of section 126 must depend upon the facts of the case and the form of the question.

Mr. Justice Fulton said : On the first question put by the Magistrate, I think our answer must be that, as Mr. Craigie claims privilege on behalf of his client, he must answer the question "who was your client ?" by naming him. The cases of Parkhurst vs. Lowton (2 Sw. 194) and Bursill vs. Tanner (16 Q. B. D. 1) show that when a solicitor claims the privilege, he must state the name of the client on whose behalf he claims it. There appears to be no doubt that such is the law in England, and equally little that the law in India is the same. The case of Parkhurst vs. Lowton is more recent case of *ex parte* Campbell *in re* Cathcart (5 Ch. App. 703) were within the cognisance of the Legislature, and the fact that it was intended to make the law on this point the same in India as in England appears from the identity of language used in Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act with that employed by Mr. Pitt Taylor in dealing with the subject. The passage from Taylor on Evidence to which I refer will be found in Section 832 (edition 1864) and is as follows : —"The rule is now well settled that when a barrister, solicitor, or attorney is professionally employed by a client, *all communications which pass between them in the course and for the purpose of that employment* are so far privileged that the legal adviser, whether he be called as a witness, or be made a defendant to a bill of discovery, cannot be compelled to disclose them." The similarity between the words in italics and the corresponding words in Section 126 is apparent. Mr. Craigie indeed contended that we were not bound by English authorities, but holding as I do that it was the intention of the Legislature to adopt the English practice, I think we must look to the English decisions, of which Bursill vs. Tanner is the most recent, to ascertain what that practice is. Mr. Jardine suggested that the question "who was Mr. Craigie's client ?" was really irrelevant to the issue before the Magistrate, and that therefore Mr. Craigie was not bound to answer it ; but I do not take this view. The question (though perhaps not strictly irrelevant) became relevant on Mr. Craigie's refusal to answer other questions to enable the Magistrate to decide whether those questions ought to be answered or not, for after such an objection has been raised it becomes, I think, obligatory on the Magistrate to ascertain whether the claim to privilege that has been advanced is valid, and for this purpose to ascertain the name of the client. If Mr. Craigie on behalf of his client withdraws the objection, he need not of course disclose his name unless it is otherwise relevant. Mr. Craigie in this Court explained that his objection to give the name of the client in the business transacted at the interview of the 18th June, 1891, whom for convenience we may call A., was because it was disclosed to him in a communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of professional employment by another client who may be called B.; that he did not know A.'s name *aliunde* ; and that therefore he could not disclose it without breach of confidence towards B. In my opinion this objection cannot be sustained. The name borne by A. and under which he employed Mr. Craigie as a solicitor, is a fact now within Mr. Craigie's knowledge and cannot be called a communication. Doubtless (as he says) he learnt it in the course of B.'s business, but he is not asked how he learnt it, or by whom the knowledge was communicated to him, or anything connected with B.'s business. All he is asked is what his client's name is, and the answer to this is not in any way affected by the manner in which he got to know that name. My answer, then, to the first question would be that Mr. Craigie must disclose the name of the client on whose behalf he has claimed privilege. Turning to the second question, I am of opinion that he is not at liberty without his client's express consent to disclose the matter of the employment. Mr. Jardine quoted no authorities on the subject, but in para 856 of Taylor on Evidence, I find it stated that from one case (Beckwith vs. Benner, 6 C. and P. 689) it would seem that an attorney might be compelled to divulge the character in which his client employed him, while, on the other hand, in an American case (Chirac vs. Reinicker, 11 Wheat 80) it has been held that counsel cannot state whether they were employed to conduct an ejectment for their client as landlord. An examination of Beckwith vs. Benner leads me to doubt whether the decision of Gurney B. can be relied on as an authority for holding that a solicitor may disclose the matter of his employment for his order seems to have been based on the fact that the answer might be inferred as a necessary consequence on certain circumstances peculiar to that particular case ; and it appears to me it would be impossible so to hold without infringing the privilege which prevents his revealing the nature of his client's communications and frustrating the object of Section 126. The judgment of Mr. Justice Stor in Chirac vs. Reinicker will be found in point as showing that, though the fact of professional employment must be disclosed, the nature of the business cannot be revealed. It may be argued that unless we are told the matter of the employment, we cannot judge whether the communication was made in the course and for the purpose of such employment, but as was urged in argument in the case of the Queen vs. Cox and Railton (14 Q. B. D. 175) we cannot require the privilege to be violated in order to see whether it exists. It was suggested that a mere statement of the matter of the employment without going into details would not be a violation of professional confidence, but in some cases a mere statement of the matter would do more harm to the client than a complete disclosure of the details. A merchant going to consult his solicitor about a mortgage might find his credit affected by a general statement, that his business was to effect a mortgage on his property, whereas the bad impression might be entirely removed if the details of some family settlement, for which the mortgage was required, were made known, but it would be rather unreasonable that he should be required to explain his private family affairs, because his solicitor had bee compelled to state generally the matter in which he was employed. Such, however, does not seem to be the law contained in Section 126, which, I think, protects from publicity not merely the details of the business, but also its general purport unless it be shown *aliunde* that such business or the communications made in respect of it fell within proviso (1) or (2). So far there seems no special difficulty in answering the questions that have been referred to us, but when we come to the third question, the case is different. We are asked in the 5th para of the Magistrate's letter whether Mr. Craigie is bound or not to give the name of the person making any statement to him. The question thus put is not very precise, but to ascertain exactly what is intended we must look to the deposition. The undermentioned questions were put and answered as follows:—Q.—Did one Mohunsingh Dhunsingh make a statement to you ? A.—I am totally unable to say whether a man of the name of Mohunsingh Dhunsingh made a statement to me. My only knowledge of the name of the person who made a statement to me is derived from a communication made to me in the course and for the purpose of my professional employment. Q.—Did any person make a statement to you on the 18th June, 1891, between 1 and 2 p.m. ? A.—A person made a statement to me on the 18th June, 1891. Whether it was at the hour stated in the question I cannot say. Q.—Did the person making the statement give his name as Mohunsingh Dhunsingh ? A.—I respectfully decline to answer the question for the same reason. Q.—On whose behalf did you take down the statement ? A.—On behalf of my client. The question, then, which Mr. Craigie declined to answer was "Did the person making the statement give his name as Mohunsingh Dhunsingh ?" and I understand that we are now asked to determine whether he was bound to answer it or not. The answer to that was Mohunsingh Dhunsingh, and the point at issue was whether it was made a certain statement. Whether on such an issue, the question whether the man who made the statement had given the name of Mohunsingh Dhunsingh was relevent to show that the accused was that man it is not necessary to determine as the matter has not been referred to us, and no argument was addressed to us on the subject. But assuming that it was relevant, I should say that Section 126 of the Evidence Act would not debar Mr. Craigie from answering it unless he were prepared to swear that the name was told to him by the client or by some one on behalf of the client as a secret in confidence. As pointed out by Mr. Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs. Moulvi Abdul Karim, &c., I. L. R., III., although the words used in Section 126 are "any communication," the use of the word "disclose" shows, and common-sense, as remarked by Westropp. C.J., seems to demand that the privileged communication must be confidential or private. Now, the fact that a particular person bears a particular name is not a confidential matter except in very peculiar circumstances. It is a fact which is known to all that person's acquaintances, and is not usually a secret. If it could be argued that the fact that a particular person had made a statement was privileged, his name doubtless would be equally privileged ; but the language of Section 126 does not apply to such a fact, which cannot be called a communication, and no authority has been shown us to support the opinion that such a fact is privileged. Consequently unless the name were made the subject of special confidence, and it were stipulated by or on behalf of the client that it was not to be disclosed, there seems no justification for Section 126, interpreted in the Bombay case above noted, to protect the name from disclosure. Under these circumstances, I think our answer to the third question should be that, unless Mr. Craigie swears that the name was told him confidentially as a secret by or on behalf of his client, he must state what name was told him provided such statement is otherwise relevant. The fourth question hardly arises now that the first question has been answered ; but if for any reason the name of the client is not disclosed, no privilege can be claimed under Section 126, and all relevant and admissible questions put to Mr. Craigie in the course of his examination as a witness must be answered.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the death of Rowji Luxman, a *muccadum* of porters, who was run over and killed by a passing train on the 16th ultimo, at the Dadur Station of the G. I. P. Railway, was resumed yesterday afternoon by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, at the morgue. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared on behalf of Mr. Branson, engine-driver of the train No. 152, by which the deceased is supposed to have been run over and killed.

B. J. Martin, further cross-examined by Mr. Byrne said that the ground between Matoonga and Dadur was level for a short distance ; but that made no difference as regards speed. When an engine ran over a man, there must be some marks of blood on the engine. On two occasions he had seen blood-marks on the wheels of different engines. Before the station-master told him he knew that the signals were at danger. Witness belonged to the traffic branch, whilst the engineer, Mr. Branson, belonged to the loco branch. At Dadur Station when the signals were at danger they were frequently allowed to pass by the hand-signals for shunting purposes.

D. V. Pereira, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was the head-guard of the down-goods train No. 1, on the 17th ultimo. He was in the rear brake. After he had examined the labels on the waggons he saw the deceased showing a red-light to the driver of his train. He then turned his face towards Matoonga. The red signal was for directing the driver to halt after the waggons had been fly-shunted. That was the last signal he saw the deceased make. The deceased was then standing near the siding-crossing. When he looked behind, he saw the lights of a train on the up-line. It was then about the level-crossing gate. He saw the starting signal which was at danger to the up-goods train, which passed him at a more speedy rate than usual. He then went to his brake and gave signal to his driver to start. The engine was then coupled up and it proceeded immediately. As he was exchanging signals with the driver of his train he heard some noise coming from the direction of the station, and he saw red-lamps shown to his train. He showed his driver the signal to stop, and he did stop. He then got out of his brake and went to the platform to enquire why his train had been stopped. He saw the assistant station-master who said that the driver ran against the signal, asking the witness if he knew whether it was true. Witness replied that he only noticed one signal. The station-master then asked the witness to go and examine if the brakes were applied to the up-goods train. Witness did not do so. He then got his train started.

After witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, the inquest was again adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Haxly in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 9-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Fassingdon Road, London, England.**

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 25th March, 1893 :—Luis Jose Pinto, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, residing in Cavel, Bombay, for a machine for husking and pearling rice and other cereals ; Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, of 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for an improved portable cattle gear ; The Electrical Wonder Company, Limited, of 125 Strand in the County of London, England, for improvements in apparatus or means for exhibiting optical illusions ; Charles Chesney Cook, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, for an improved holder for billiard and other cues ; Samuel Street, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Deparment, Irrigation Branch, Agraon, Arrah, for a twin flour mill ; Edward Smith Higgins and Henry Charles Jenkins, of London, in England, Engineers, for improvements in or relating to type-writers ; Alphonso Sprague Comstock, Manufacturer of Evanston, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in tent pegs.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888 :—George Henry List, M Inst C.E. Superintending Engineer, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, and Superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab, for securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways to be called "Double Action Detectors and Locking Gear for Facing Points and Signals." (Filed 9th January 1893) ; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances. (Filed 7th January 1893) ; The Electrolibration Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alabama, one of the United States of America, and doing business at Birmingham, Alabama, and elsewhere, for methods of and apparatus for the treatment of disorders of human beings and other living objects. (Filed 18th March 1893) ; Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army at present stationed at Lucknow, and William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for an improved tethering gear to be known as the Simplex Shackle Tethering Gear, and for improvements connected therewith. (Filed 16th March 1893) ; John Rickie, District Locomotive Superintendent, Frontier Section of the North-Western Railway, Quetta, for improvement in compound engines. (Filed 6th March 1893) ; Arthur Albert Tattersall, of 31 Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer, for and improved brace with combined spank and ratchet action. (Filed 18th March 1893) ; Roger Pye, of 69 Darwen Street, Blackburn, in the County of Lancaster, England, Mill Furnisher, for improvements in appliances for moistening, heating, cooling and ventilating factories and other buildings (Filed 17th March 1893) ; Rudolf Muller of Reihersteig Hamburg, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturer, for improvements relating to boilers and furnaces therefor.—(Filed 29th March 1893) ;

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Charles John Genoste, of Nawada Indigo Factory, Begum Serai Concern, Tirhoot, for improving the manufacture of indigo from the green or dried plant by the use of certain oxidising agents in the beating process. (From 30th March 1893 to 29th March 1894) ; James Alfred Campbell Rogers, Civil Engineer, of 31 Civil Lines, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for the improved "Rajah" sugarcane mill. (From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894) ; Charles John Genoste, of Nawada Factory, Begum Serai Concern, Monghyr, Managing Director of the Indigo Company (Limited,) for making ammonia for use in the manufacture of indigo. (From 30th March, 1893 to 29th March 1894) ; Thomas Aikitt, Analytical Chemist, Nawada Factory,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
C. A. Turner .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hajee Abdulla Esmail Khatib and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1893, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by the order and under the direction of Messrs. Janardhun and Ardeshir, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, the Official Assignee, under the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit on 13th February, 1893, the undermentioned immoveable property, which is now in the possession of the plaintiff as Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Haji Abdulla Esmail Khatib, an insolvent.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the hereditaments, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort, Bombay, at Tandel Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2826, Street Nos. 116, 118, containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, bounded on the east by the said Tandel Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Memon Haroon Ebraim, and on the south by the property of Haji Abdul bin Shaik Esmail Khatib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the said Messrs. Janardhun and Ardeshir, at their Office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 5, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Hormuz Villa," Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, glassware and porcelainware, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, English-built open carriage by Kesterton, English-built mailphaeton, powerful bay Arab horse, harness, &c., the property of Dr. R. N. KHORY, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE of A CAREFULLY SELECTED COLLECTION of VALUABLE BOOKS, MANY OF THEM PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED, relating to INDIA AND THE EAST GENERALLY. LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m. a consignment of the above books of which catalogues are printed and may be had on application to the undersigned.

The books will be on view a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY known as Tarraporewalla's House, in Lohar Chawl, or new Line Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve on the premises, by order of the parties concerned, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 760 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the pucka-built dwelling house, cookrooms, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl or New Line Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, and 2758, and street Nos. 303, 1, 3, 305, and 3/7, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1147, new No. 6383, old Survey No. 1205, 6/1125, and new Survey No. 2-61, and for Pension and Tax under old No. 396, new No. 2284, old Survey Nos. 1205 and 6-1215, and new Survey No. 1 and 2-61, and bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Muckoondji Shamjee and now to Bhaskor Shamji, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cawasjee Pallonjee Sethna and others, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Abbajee Rowjee and now to Merwanjee Rustomjee Billimoria, and on the south by the public road called New Line Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 5, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account of the underwriters—
S H 534-56—23 cases tins assorted jams, by Cross and Blackwell, damaged by salt water, s.s. "Kinloch."

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order
1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 Strong built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 Second-hand four-seated open carriage.
A handsome grey country bred saddle horse, 14-2½, good tempered, no vice.
1 handsome strong landau, in good order.
1 strong bay waler 14-2, a splendid and powerful carriage horse, aged.
1 handsome dark bay Persian horse, 14-2½. 8 years, believed perfectly sound, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 high wheeled dog-cart in very good order.
1 handsome strong chesnut gelding, 15-2, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Grange," Malabar Hill, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns of sorts, anthurium deffenbachia, heffmania, begonias, &c., the property of Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The plants will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 33, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, a firstrate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c, the property of Captain T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY.

Catalogues will be published, and the property in on view

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Captain C. F. HARRISON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office Byculla, a lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrelled guns and rifles revolvers, pistols, daggers, bayonets, swords, carriage, &c. &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 5, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on THURSDAY, 6th April, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the School Building, Esplanade. The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of Bombay will preside.

BUSINESS:—
To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1892.
To declare the Election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.
Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

C. E. DE COETLOGON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 25th March, 1893.

TO COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake CHRONOMETER REPAIRS, CHRONOMETER CLEANING, CHRONOMETER RATINGS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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MAPPIN AND WEBB,
SILVERSMITHS TO
H. M. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies, for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,
Messrs. King. King, & Co.'s Old Premises,
AT PRICES THE SAME AS IN LONDON.
NO ADVANCE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHT OR EXPENSES.
THE RUPEE TAKEN AT ITS EQUIVALENT

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All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

We have no fresh commercial or financial telegrams to-day through London, the markets and the Stock Exchange having remained closed for the Easter holidays.

Reuter's message from New York under yesterday's date makes Bar Silver and demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 83½ cents per oz. and 4·87¾ dollars, respectively. The United States Treasury bought 340,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·55 to 83·60 dollars.

A decline of ¼ cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8½ cents; and Futures for July were 18 points lower than the last previous quotations for June, at 8·30 cents. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports yesterday were 10,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years for the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	8,000	13,000
Two days' do. ...	20,000	16,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	4,479,000	6,486,000	62,311,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposit at Head Office	...Dec.	Rs.	5,96,969
" " Branches	....Inc.	"	8,34,157
Other Deposits	"	"	5,85,876
Government Securities	"	"	3,04,955
Other authorized "	Nil.		Nil.
Loans	Inc.	"	7,45,399
Bills Discounted and purchased	...Dec.	"	2,61,741
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,51,975
Cash	Dec.	"	18,923

With the Presidency Bank closed for the holidays on two days during the week under notice, the Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows very little movement in any direction, the Cash Balance having, on last Thursday evening, been, at some 152 lakhs, within Rs. 19,000 of that disclosed by the previous Return; and it will be seen from the figures, which we give above, that none of the items of the present Statement had there been any very considerable change during the few days embraced thereby. In the case of Loans, an increase of 7¼ lakhs had taken place; but, on the other hand, there had been an accession of over 5¾ lakhs to Private Deposits; while Bills Discounted had diminished by 2½ lakhs; making a net decrease of a lakh in trade requirements, compared with an increase of some 49 lakhs in the week preceding, the heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits then made, however, having been due to exceptional causes outside the ordinary trade demand. A decrease in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office last week was more than counterbalanced by an increase at the branches.

COTTON has been quiet here to-day at a further fall of Rs. 2 per candy, following New York, and only a small business has been reported. Exporters have bought 300 bales of Broach, at Rs. 243; and they have contracted for the same quantity of Dhollera, for May delivery, at Rs. 218; while the Mills have taken only 200 bales each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 213, and Malkapore, at Rs. 220; and 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 211 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken very sparingly for export in a quiet market, and prices have at length given way one anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows :

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...Rs.	4	11	0	per cwt.
Do 85 " "	4	10	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	4	8	9	"
Red Delhi..... "	4	5	6	"
Hard Yellow ..... "	5	4	0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	4	8	0	"
Hard Red ..... "	4	14	0	"

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done to-day in a steady market. *Linseed* has recovered an anna per cwt. of the previous fall, and is now quoted at Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	14,868	bales.
Wheat.....	33,899	cwt.
Linseed	61,067	"
Rapeseed	46,925	"
Gingelly	11,243	"
Poppyseed.....	2,098	"
Groundnuts	8,931	"
Castorseed	14,230	"
Rice	3,486	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at 13s. 6d. per ton for April shipment to Dunkirk; 13s. 9d. to Antwerp; 14s. to Hamburg; and 13s. 3d. to Hull.

EXCHANGE reopened this morning after the holidays with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 17-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 9-16d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and after a moderate amount had been placed at the last-named rate, it was raised 1-32d., at which again more Bills were placed, and, finally, at the closes 1s. 2¾d. was the best rate procurable for April-May delivery, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for late May and June. For Bank Paper, in the absence of enquiry, rates gradually rose until, in one direction, 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅞d. were obtainable for near delivery, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....Is. 2 19-32 to ⅛d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic.....Is. 2 9-16 to 19-32d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight.Is. 2 21-32d.	"	
Credits do. ...Is. 2¾d.	"	
Francs do. ...1·55.	"	

The STOCK and SHARE markets have remained closed to-day owing to the death of a much respected Parsi member of the mercantile community. We learn, however, that business has been done in Bombay Flour Mill Shares, at Rs. 865 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending March 30, as compared with the statement of March 25, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 25. Rs.	March 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	58,86,280	52,80,311
Do. do. at Branches	64,35,373	72,69,530
Other Deposits	3,38,09,023	3,43,94,902
Post Bills	28,803	30,234
Cash Credits, undrawn	16,22,549	17,43,055
Rs. ..	6,15,32,036	6,24,77,032
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	88,39,730	91,44,745
Cash Credits on do. do.	81,67,878	81,16,065
Loans do. do.	78,00,715	85,46,114
Current Accounts overdrawn	619	728
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,07,95,313	2,05,33,572
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,832		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,832	3,92,832
Stamps, &c.	20,880	20,951
Bullion	25,106	..
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,75,111	527,086
Cash and Currency Notes	1,52,13,842	1,51,94,919
Rs. ..	6,15,32,036	6,24,77,032

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	2	7 p.m.	...	59
Suez.....	4	2	45 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	10	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	34	...	2
" Madras	...	46	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Siagon-Bangkok interrupted.
Meuimein route to Siam right.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATHS.

HALPIN—March 18, at Sialkote, quite suddenly, the infant son of Mr and Mrs Halpin, aged 4 months and 24 days.
POGOSE—March 22, at 33, McLeod Street, Mary, the widow of the late J G N Pogose, of Dacca, aged 61 years, 5 months, and 14 days.
STEPHEN—March 17, at Allahabad, Annie, the widow of the late J Stephen of Dacca, aged 43 years.
SARKAR—March 18, at Sarkarpore Grant, Gola Gokarnath' J C Sarkar Executive, Engineer P W D (retired), aged 5 years 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1893.

As was anticipated, Sir Charles Elliott has decided to retire from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal almost immediately. On the 1st of June he will be succeeded in that high and onerous position by Sir A. MacDonnell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. A feeling of sympathy cannot be withheld from Sir Charles Elliott, who is a strong man and an admirable administrator, whose only fault is that he believes it is incumbent on a ruler to do what he conceives to be right so long as the letter of the law is on his side. He was led to believe by the tenour of the reports on the working of the jury system in the seven jury districts of the Bengal Presidency, that it would be to the interest of the good administration of justice to modify it in certain areas and to withdraw it in others. The Government of India concurred in this view; and he thereupon issued a Notification—which had the approval of the Supreme Government—making the proposed changes. Nothing was more simple. The extension or withdrawal or modification of the right to trial by jury is a matter quite within the legal competence of the Lieutenant-Governor; he was satisfied by the perusal of the reports called for two years before, that the present system required to be improved; the higher authority concurred; why should a responsible administrator hesitate to act? So reasoned Sir Charles Elliott, and he acted. The result was a great commotion. The general public knew nothing of the reports of the local officials or of the opinions of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court; the Notification came like a bolt from the blue, and created something akin to consternation. It was at once assumed that the right of trial by jury had been arbitrarily withdrawn from the whole of Bengal. The impression took hold of the journalistic mind in London that trial by jury had been abolished in India at large. It was supposed and asserted that a privilege which had been enjoyed for thirty years had been swept away by a stroke of the pen by an unjustifiable exercise of despotic power. The Secretary of State was pressed to insist on the instant withdrawal of the Notification before Parliament met, and was threatened that if this course were not taken the subject would be made the subject of a hostile motion in the House of Commons. Lord Kimberley is not the man to yield to clamour and threats; the Notification having been legally issued could not be rescinded by an order issued without due consideration. A Commission was appointed by the Government of India to make a new inquiry into the working of the jury system in those districts of Bengal in which it had been introduced. The constitution of the Commission left no room for doubt as to what the scope of the report would be. Mr. Justice Prinseps had for his colleagues Sir G. Evans and two native gentlemen, who disapproved of the action taken by the Bengal Government, and he himself had in his minute on the subject, while admitting defects, carefully refrained from recommending that the jury system should be done away with.

That the report of the Commission of Inquiry would recommend that the Notification should be withdrawn was a foregone conclusion. Sir Charles Elliott himself stated when issuing the Notification that in the opinion of Government it was considered inexpedient to abolish trial by jury, which is regarded as the foundation of popular rights. The same consideration should have forbidden any action which might be construed into an abridgment of a valued privilege. Since the impression had been created alike in Bengal and in England that the Notification had that effect, the only cause possible under the circumstances was to find a decent pretext for rescinding it. The report of the Commission—a document of considerable length and drawn up with a certain amount of skill—sets forth with sufficient clearness the reasons for reverting to the *status quo ante*, while making suggestions with a view to obviating the more pronounced defects of the system. The error for which Sir Charles Elliott pays the penalty by resigning the Lieutenant-Governorship, was that he did not deem it necessary to take public opinion with him in the matter. Had he published—or perhaps we ought to say had the Government of India published—the reports of the local authorities in Bengal and the minutes of the High Court Judges on the working of the jury system and allowed the public to discuss them the ill-starred Notification would not have created a panic in Bengal or given rise to fatal misconceptions in London. The *Times* came out in a solemn leader deprecating "the withdrawal of trial by jury in India" as if the system was in operation throughout the Peninsula. The Lieutenant-Governor had himself declared it was inexpedient to withdraw the jury system even in the seven districts of Bengal yet he got the discredit of the supposition that he had proposed to withdraw it from all India. We pointed out in December last that there was no question of knocking the jury system on the head, and we declined to believe that the Notification would prove to be irrevocable. It did not live six months.

The Commissioners as a matter of course came to the unanimous conclusion that the classification of offences triable by jury as it stood before the 20th October last, when the Notification was issued, should be reverted to. Certain additional safeguards and improvements will in the opinion of the Commissioners diminish the evils which exist at present. They rightly held that it was not desirable that the reversion to the *status quo ante* should be delayed until those improvements are effected by process of law, though it is desirable that they shall be carried out as soon as possible. The chief recommendations are that it shall be made obligatory for the Sessions Judge who is satisfied that there has been a failure of justice, and that the verdict is against the weight of evidence, to send the case to the High Court, and that the High Court shall then go into the case, considering the whole evidence and giving due weight to the verdict of the jury and to the opinion of the judge and of the dissentient jurors, if any. This amendment of the law will, it may be hoped, do away with the grounds for the complaint of Sessions Judges that it is a waste of time to send up cases to the High Court as the verdict was never disturbed unless the miscarriage of justice was flagrant and outrageous. The judges in the Courts, below will not be able to allow this or any similar consideration to deter them from fulfilling the duty of sending up to the High Court cases in which there has been, in their opinion, a failure of justice. On the other hand the High Court cannot decline to interfere except where the consideration of the evidence, taken in connection with the opinion of the Sessions Judge, fails to convince them that the verdict was wrong. The Commissioners consider it undesirable that offences against marriage shall be made cognizable by juries as prescribed in the Notification. They hold that the diversity of religions and social habits and caste customs makes it less likely that a jury selected by lot will come to a right determination in such cases than assessors who are chosen by the judge. It may easily happen that the jury may be composed wholly of men who have no knowledge or association with the religion or class of the parties. If a Mahomedan be tried for a marriage offence it might so happen that a jury of Hindus would be selected by lot, and where a man of low caste is charged with an offence a jury of high caste men might be selected. The Commissioners recommend that such cases should continue to be tried by a judge with assessors. They leave to Government the decision whether other offences should be submitted to juries in the seven selected districts. On other points they are equally reserved. They do not approve of the suggestion that the jury shall consist of three, the minimum number fixed by law. A jury may consist of from nine to three members as the Local Government may direct. In 1873 with the concurrence of the High Court the number was fixed at five, and the Commissioners consider that it would be inexpedient to make any further reduction. They hold that three is too small a number for a jury; and might render attempts to bring improper influence to bear successful. They recommend the exclusion of unfit persons from the jury lists, and point out that this end is not attained by shutting out all honorary magistrates, as happened in one Bengal district. It is much to be doubted whether the Commissioners are equally well advised in recommending that railway guards shall not be exempted from service on mofussil juries. Railway travelling will become slower than it is if trains have to be detained until the guards have delivered a true verdict in a murder case. More to the point is the suggestion that proper accommodation should be provided for men who are summoned as jurors, so that men of position may not object to attend. The one result of Sir Charles Elliott's precipitation in launching his Notification before public opinion was prepared for it, is that the jury system in seven districts of Bengal has got a new lease of life. It is, therefore, advisable that the best class of jurors obtainable shall be secured.

A FEW days ago a notification which was issued by the Assistant Traffic Manager of the Southern Maratha Railway at Bangalore announced that owing to an accident on the line considerable damage had been done to the permanent way, and it was necessary that passengers should be transhipped for the next two or three days. From details which have reached us it appears that a dozen waggons had been shattered as well as the permanent way uprooted, as the result of the practice of "fly-shunting," a system which has been prohibited for many years past on all English railways. Considering all the circumstances of the case it is more than remarkable that a serious accident did not occur. The lesson deducible from, in this case, what might have been, should we imagine lead to the abolition of the dangerous practice, which on a mistaken principle is permitted on some Indian railways. The consulting engineers to the Government of Madras, with the assistance of the members of the Traffic Department Staff of the Southern Maratha Railway, have held an enquiry into the recent accident. It transpired that owing to a pointsman-maistry having left his post and entrusted his keys to a subordinate who did not fully understand the duties, eighteen vehicles, instead of being run on to a siding, were switched on to the main line in the direction of Kengeri Station, from the other side of which the mail-train was approaching. The line to Kengeri runs down a sharp decline and the waggons soon attained an estimated speed of forty miles an hour. Luckily the station-master at Kengeri noticing the approach of the waggons at a distance, and foreseeing the threatened disaster placed the signals against the mail and succeeded in running six stationary waggons on to the main line and derailing them. This obstructed the line and when the runaway train came along it dashed into them with terrific force. But the collision with the derailed waggons only threw the runaways partly off the line, and carried them along for the distance of about three telegraph posts, ploughing up the permanent way. Twelve of the waggons were smashed up completely blocking the traffic. Had it not been for the almost phenomenal promptitude of the station-master it is impossible to speculate what terrible consequences might have followed a collision with the approaching mail-train. The Board of Inquiry condemned the conduct of the pointsmanmaistry and his assistant, who, it appears, would have turned the eighteen waggons on to a catch-siding on which there was only room for four, and done much damage, had he not allowed them to escape down the falling gradient. But the fault plainly seems to lie in the system, which renders it possible for such dangerous episodes to occur.

ALTHOUGH in the enquiry on the Ravenna-Chishima collision the Peninsular and Oriental steamer was held free from blame, the Japanese Court has found the pilot guilty of "involuntary homicide," and inflicted on him a fine of two hundred yen. The pilot, though in the employment of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, is a Japanese subject. The British Marine Court absolved him, but his own countrymen determined that someone shall be sacrificed to afford them some solatium for the loss of the vessel they had paid for, but not received. The Nagasaki Court made him the scape-goat, as it is alleged, on the statements of the Ravenna's officers, and the confession of the accused before the British Consul at Nagasaki. How this confession came to be made is not at all clear, but it is suggestive of much imaginative fertility on the part of Japanese officials that they should have been able to extract a confession from a man who was kept under lock and key while the enquiry was proceeding in the British Court, and against whom there was not a single witness from the steam-ship Ravenna. When the vessels approached, according to the finding of the Japanese Court, and the danger became imminent, the pilot saw that the Chishima had changed her course. The pilot did not even change his course, but ported his helm, expecting that the Chishima would change again. But she did not, and the Ravenna proceeded on a course which rendered a collision unavoidable. This, we are told, is what the Ravenna's pilot, who was on the bridge all the time has confessed. These facts being fully established, in the opinion of the Nagasaki court, he is pronounced guilty of causing the death of others by negligence, and also of wounding others, rendering him liable to further punishment. The severer penalties are not to be enforced. He is to pay two hundred yen and the costs of the court. The unfortunate man has the right of appeal, but by the native press it is not considered likely he will avail himself of it since they affirm that the prisoner knows he has got off much more easily than he anticipated. But it is more in accordance with probabilities that they will want him hereafter to swear to his alleged confession in any subsequent proceedings which may arise.

CHINESE educationists are just beginning to discover that the deeds of the indigenous student are as dark as those of any of his fellow-subjects abroad, and by no means peculiar. One of the important examinations, which form the chief turning-point in the majority of Chinese careers, has just been concluded, and the Censor, Cheng Eulo, has found it incumbent upon him to address a few words of remonstrance to his Government. The present style of literary examinations, he says somewhat euphemistically, is open to much improvement. He might have said it was wholly bad, but this would have offended the susceptibilities of people in authority, and it would have gone hard with the Censor had he spoken so plainly. For the essays, he ventures to suggest, it is necessary to insist upon a clear explicit writing and reasonable logical explanations. Hyperboles and far-fetched deductions are to be avoided. But in order to avoid this he suggests a discipline which is somewhat severe. No two friends are to be lodged in the same cell, or to be allowed to exchange their work or views, and no one—mark the simplicity of the Censor, and his painfully evident desire that none of his words shall have a jagged edge—must be allowed to pass an examination under an assumed name for somebody else. The Board of Civil office is instructed to expound to each candidate the necessary instructions before entering upon the second examination, with a view to preventing a recurrence of these little eccentricities. An Indian Director of Public Instruction would have hurled maledictions at the heads of those guilty of what is known in the English tongue as personation and threatened them with the rigour of the law. But the language of the Chinese Censor must be above censure.

A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA Resolution is published in the current number of the *Gazette of India* notifying the revocation of the special rules for the retirement of officers of the Telegraph Department. These rules were adopted six years ago with a view to removing a block in promotion, caused by excessive recruitment during the years 1868 to 1872. As in the opin

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AGITATION AGAINST HOME RULE.

MR. BALFOUR IN ULSTER.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

On the arrival of Mr. Balfour at Larne yesterday a vast assemblage had collected to greet him and the harbour was decorated.

He has proceeded to Belfast.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

A Paris telegram states that the Siamese force has evacuated Stungtreng on the 'Mekong river, and that a French detachment has occupied the place.

AGITATION AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT.

PARIS, APRIL 3.

The French newspapers are publishing copious extracts from an article which appeared on the 8th ultimo, in the Cairo journal *El Moayad* accusing the Egyptian police officers under the control of the British, of extracting confessions by torture.

The *Temps*, in its issue to-day, has taken up the matter, and founds thereon an attack of a vehement character on British rule in Egypt.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. Meline having failed, M. Dupuy is endeavouring to form a Ministry.

APRIL 4.

M. Dupuy has abandoned the task of forming a Cabinet.

SILVER PURCHASES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3.

The U. S. Treasury has purchased 340,000 ounces of Silver at 83·55 to 83·60.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

General Orchard.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at noon, to-day, and the same Company's s. s. Ballaarat bound for Colombo and Australia left also, at noon, to-day.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 4.

Sir George White will meet Lord Roberts at Jodhpur, returning to Bombay on Friday night.

MAJOR YATE'S MISSION TO THE HERAT BORDER.

Major C. E. Yate started from Quetta on his Mission to the Herat Border on Monday morning, going by rail to Chaman, where an escort of the Amir's Cavalry was awaiting him. He was to leave Chaman for Herat on Monday morning.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF A GHAZI ON LIEUT. FARQUHARSON'S LIFE.

Outbreaks of fanaticism in Baluchistan and the country north have fortunately become very rare of late years, but an attempt has just been made upon the life of a British officer in the Zhob Valley. A Ghazi fired at Lieutenant Farquharson, R.E., but fortunately missed him. The man has been caught, and will be summarily tried.

CHITRAL NEWS.

Satisfactory news has been received from Chitral where Dr. Robertson, British Agent, it seems is busy reconciling the various factions to the rule of Nizam-ul-Mulk. The pretender, who set himself up as Governor of Yasin has been sent to Gilgit, so no further trouble in the northern districts is apprehended.

KOHISTANI GATHERING ABOUT CHILAS.

As regards the Indus Valley complications latest intelligence from Bunji states that the strength of the Kohistani gathering at Thur is two thousand men. Two chief men of the Jalkot contingent were killed in the late attack on Chilas, but their followers still hold together under other leaders.

Fanaticism of tribesmen is just now at its highest pitch, the fast month being religiously kept by them; and as they did not renew fighting on March 29, it is expected that they will choose one of the two remaining Fridays in Ramzan, on which to make fresh demonstration.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

The Sawul Singh murder inquiry commenced at Sialkote on Monday morning, before Major Montgomery, District Magistrate. Mr. Sinclair, Junior Government Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police was also present in the Court. The Jammu State deputed Pundit Piari Lal to watch the proceedings. There are seven accused—Ram Singh, Kala Singh, Shah Mahomet, Hyat Mahomet, Boota Singh, Nand Lal, and Fauja Singh—the last three have received pardon as approvers. Boota Singh's examination as a witness lasted from 10 till 4 o'clock, when the court adjourned till Tuesday. He gave a detailed account of the murder, which he stated was done at the direct instigation and behalf of Raja Ram Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. Witness stated that he was first told that it was merely a robbery, but on reaching Jammu he learnt it was murder. He declined taking part in it first, but after a personal interview with the Raja of Jammu at his palace he agreed to assist on condition that Rs. 2,000 each was paid to five of his men, besides a promise of employment at Rs. 100 a month. Witness said that Fakeerya, the man who is now being criminally prosecuted in the Jammu Courts, was present at the interview with Raja Ram Singh, and dissuaded him from giving witness a written order, which he asked for.

MANSLAUGHTER AT KHELAT.

News somewhat of a serious import reaches the *Pioneer* from Quetta. It is stated that the Khan of Khelat in a fit of anger murdered his Prime Minister and mutilated his other officials. Troops are held in readiness at Quetta to move to Bagh where the Khan now is, or to Khelat if he should go there. The Government of India have called upon him to furnish an explanation, and also to release certain prisoners, whose lives are supposed to be in jeopardy. No reason is assigned for this extraordinary outbreak on the part of his Highness, but it seems probable that he feared a conspiracy against his life.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

The *Indian Daily News* gives publicity to a strange rumour in Calcutta yesterday to the effect that there has been a serious rising accompanied by a general massacre at Khelat in Beluchistan. The paper publishes the rumour with all reserve, being unable to obtain any confirmation of the report.

THE LATE MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 4.

At a meeting of the Parsee community of Karachi held this day at the camp Agiary, it was unanimously resolved to convey by telegram through the chairman, their heartfelt sympathy for the sad bereavement caused to the family of the deceased, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, bemoaning the irreparable loss sustained by them and the whole community throughout India by his untimely death.

THE SHOLAPUR PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, APRIL 4.

At a special meeting of the People's Association, yesterday, resolutions were passed which related principally to (1) thanking Lord Harris for establishing an honorary magistrate's bench as prayed for; (2) congratulating Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., on his election to Parliament; (3) congratulating the Bengal people upon securing the withdrawal of the Jury Notification; (4) cautioning Government against the non-acceptance of currency notes at Government Treasuries; (5) thanking Mr. Caine, M.P., for compelling Sir A. Colvin to withdraw his confidential circular regarding opium dens; and (6) the appointment of Messrs. Bhaw and Shaha in place of Mr. Nagpurkar, going to Europe and America on tour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 4.

The O. L. steamer Orotava from Suez arrived.

COLONEL WILSON.

In a few days Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police at Bombay, proceeds on long leave to Europe; and it may not be deemed inopportune to glance at the principal incidents of his administration and of his long and arduous service in this country. Joining the service in December, 1855, when he was appointed to the Indian Army, Colonel Wilson landed in India on the 21st January, 1857, and was posted to the 18th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry. In the following year, he took part in the operations against the insurgent Desais in the North Canara and Beedee Districts and was awarded a medal for his gallantry in the field. Having passed the interpreters' test in Hindustani, he was in February, 1860, appointed Quarter Master, Paymaster, and Interpreter to the 3rd Belooch Battalion, and subsequently Adjutant of Police in Upper Sind. In 1861, having passed the interpreters' test in Marathi, he was appointed Quarter Master, Paymaster, and Interpreter to the Marine Battalion, and was placed in charge of details. In December, 1864, Colonel Wilson was appointed a first-class Subordinate Magistrate, and then acted as Assistant Political Agent at Mahi Kanta; and at the end of the year, having passed the interpreters' test in Gujerati, was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police at Broach. In October, 1865, he was appointed Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and Assistant Superintendent in the several districts through which the railway passes. He was at the same time instructed to organise the entire B. B. and C. I. Railway Police force, but ill health compelled him to proceed on medical certificate to England, where he remained from April 1866 to December, 1867. On his return to this country, he continued to serve in the Police Department as District Superintendent of Police at Surat, the Panch Mahals, and Kaira. In April, 1870, in the last-named district, Colonel Wilson made very successful exertions, which were in due course cordially acknowledged by Government, for the prevention of accident and disease among the vast concourse of people assembled at Dakore, on the occasion of the celebration of the great festival, known as "Chhapan Bhog," which occurs once in fifty-six years. After a furlough to Europe from March, 1871, to December, 1872, Colonel Wilson was appointed Superintendent of Police in the Nasik district; and here his exertions in putting down grain looting during the famine, from trains on the G. I. P. Railway, were recognised by Government. He was placed on special duty in June, 1873, and again in September, 1876, and was on two occasions thanked by Government for his commendable exertions in collecting ponies in the Nasik District for transport service in Afghanistan. He attained to the rank of Major in December, 1876, and had a year's furlough from October, 1880, to November, 1881. In 1885, he came to Bombay and officiated as Commissioner of Police for a period of about seven months. In the same year, he was chiefly instrumental in the suppression of the serious religious riots which took place between the Mahomedans and Hindus at Malegaon: and his services on the occasion were highly commended by Government. In September, 1886, Colonel Wilson was appointed to act in the responsible office of Inspector General of Police, and attained to the rank of Colonel towards the close of the same year.

When serving in the Poona District in 1887, Colonel Wilson effected the capture of the notorious gang of dacoits, under Rama Koli, who had infested the Ghaut Districts for nearly two years. The special operations against them were skilfully conducted in August and September of that year; and Colonel Wilson's services were brought prominently to the notice of Government by the Commissioner, Central Division, who, in concluding his report, said:—"I have to bring prominently to the notice of Government the good service of Colonel Wilson in this outbreak. To his personal example and energy, to his generalship (so to speak) the success of the measures which Government were pleased to sanction is mainly due." Government endorsed the opinion of the Commissioner, Central Division, and accorded their best thanks to Colonel Wilson for his valuable services.

On the 4th July, 1888, Colonel Wilson was appointed Commissioner of Police at Bombay, in succession to Sir Frank Souter; and ever since that time has shown a warm interest in the welfare of the force he commands, and has greatly endeared himself to all grades of the department. He looked personally into the condition and work of the constabulary force by going round the city in the company of the police superintendents; and after careful enquiry, recommended an increase of pay, which, it is expected, will be granted by Government. Colonel Wilson also recommended an increase of pay to the European police force, whose pay is less than half as much as the corresponding branch of the police force at Calcutta, although the duties of the latter are much lighter. To Colonel Wilson the native policemen of Bombay are indebted for the shelter which they enjoy from the inclemency of the weather in *chowkies* erected near their posts of duty. He has been just and kind to all ranks of the force. No wonder, therefore, need be felt at his great popularity among all ranks of the police force. Colonel Wilson has been a prominent citizen, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the native community. He has also rendered valuable service to the Municipality as a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of March 24, left Aden at noon, yesterday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Ballaarat, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. H. C. West, Mr. and Mrs. J. McConachie, Surg.-Major Bigger, Miss Skinner, Mr. and Miss Malcolm, Lieut. C. S. Hickman, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. M. M. Galwey, Capt. A. A. Ward, and Mr. Cross.

From Brindisi: Mr. T. A. Pearson, Dr. Maccartie, Mr. C. W. Walsh, Mr. Wadia, Dr. Vaid, and Lieut.-Col L. W. Christopher.

For Kurrachee: Capt. T. W. Jervis.

At Innsbruck an eccentric miser, Dr. Karl Beidtel, died on the 6th ultimo, having thrust a rusty old sword into his body. He has left Innsbruck University 120,000 florins for poor students of science.

A strange case of superstition has the Town Council of Frankfort-on-t pears that with consent of the magi several streets of the town has been request of the proprietors. They refused to rent apartments in hou number.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The twelve cannon found by the dredger Triton recently in the Colombo harbour, and which have been lying at the root of the breakwater, are being cleaned by the Harbour Works men and, when this is done, the guns will probably be handed over to the Director of the Museum.

The *Bangkok Times* urges the Siamese Government "not to yield before cowardly iniquity, but to resist with the utmost of their power, and at all risks, any attempt to dismember Siamese territory; in one word, to do all that is humanly possible to retain in its integrity for the King and the people of Siam—for the present and the rising generations—the patronomy which has been inherited from their ancestors." This is in reference to the claims of France.

The office of Lady Superintendent of the Home Class of the National Indian Association at Madras will be shortly vacated by Miss Jupe, who will be succeeded by Mrs. G. Gordon, the teacher in charge of the Cuddalore branch of the Association. The Home Class referred to is for the home education of Indian ladies and girls after they leave school.

Mr. R. Thumbu Chetty, Chief Judge of Mysore, has presented Rs. 10,000 to the Bowring Hospital, Bangalore, one-half to be devoted to the building of a dispensary for out-patients, which will be named after the generous donor, and the other half to be expended in the erection of a ward for women and children, to be called after his wife's name.

Their own soil being unfitted to the growth of cotton, the Szechuan provincials have hitherto depended upon the producers in this part of the country for their supply. In years past as much as Tls. 4,000,000 worth of this material was imported into that rich province per annum. The importation of this article has, however, shown a marked falling-off in late years, since foreign yarn has come into the market; the demand for the produce of the country roundabout here has decreased to one-half the former amount, with a corresponding fall of Tls. 2,000,000 per year in revenue.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 4th March, 1893, were: for passengers, &c., Rs. 72,115-9-7; and for goods, &c., Rs. 94,240-15-5, making altogether Rs. 1,66,356-9-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 159-8-0. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,27,693-15-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 134-11-2.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 25th March, 1893, were: for passengers, &c., Rs. 72,272, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,27,740; other earnings (estimated), Rs. 17,348, making altogether Rs. 2,17,360, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 258-12-2. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,87,378-15-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 223-1-1.

According to the judgment of the Nagasaki Court, the Ravanna's pilot committed two errors of judgment; that he whistled too late, and that he ported instead of keeping his course. The Court, while condemning him to a fine of dlr. 200, "informed him that he had the right to appeal, but his lawyers counselled him to rest and be thankful, and so the case terminates." The *Hiogo News* says, in reference to this conclusion:—If Kitano is satisfied, other people, it may be urged, have no reason to complain, but this happens to be one of those cases in which satisfaction is a comparative term. A man who is afraid of being hanged may well be satisfied if he gets twenty years' penal servitude instead, and the great clamour raised against Kitano at the time of the disaster may well have led him to fear very severe punishment, by comparison with which a fine of dlr. 200 may seem trivial. Moreover, he would gain nothing by an appeal. From the first he was fixed upon as a scape-goat, and he must have felt convinced that he was selected for punishment. If this was not the case why was he detained when the officers of the Chishima were given their liberty? And why was he submitted to a most exhaustive and searching examination, while Lieutenant Kaburaki only underwent his ordinary trial by a naval Court? At the time of the disaster there was certainly nothing to indicate who was at fault, yet Kitano was pounced upon and Kaburaki let go free. Kitano must have feared a much heavier penalty than that which he is called upon to suffer.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, as is known, intended that his marriage with the Princess of Parma should take place before the meeting of the Great Sobranje, which is to decide definitely upon the alteration of the article of the Bulgarian Constitution relating to the faith of the Prince's descendants. A Berlin correspondent learns that the Duke of Parma, an orthodox Catholic, either from a suspicion that the Sobranje may after all not accept the proposed revision, or from other reasons, has now refused to give his consent, and insists upon the wedding taking place only after the legislative settlement of the question. Prince Ferdinand has summoned Dr. Politzer, a Vienna specialist for diseases of the ear, to Sofia, to consult him on a painful malady of the ear, which he has suffered from since his return home.

The new number of the *Strand Magazine* gives a picture of the famous "Postage Stamp Room," of which all collectors have heard. It is a photograph representing the study of Mr. C. Whitfield King, of Morpeth House, Ipswich, which he has papered with 44,068 unused foreign postage stamps, bearing the value of 699*l*. 16*s*. 9*d*., and containing forty-eight varieties of different sizes and colours, presenting an example of mosaic work, which is altogether unique of its kind.

The English Army is believed to have been the first to use gas compressed in cylinders for filling military balloons. The system, as stated by Mr. Eric Stuart Bruce in his lecture at the United Service Institution, is both manageable and economical. On the occasion of the official trial of the lecturer's signalling balloon at Chatham, it was filled with hydrogen that had actually been used for balloon inflation at Suakim during the Egyptian War, and re-bottled. The gas, it is added, did not seem to have lost much of its lifting power.

A Correspondent in Florence writes to the "Corriere di Napoli" that many old people in Florence remember the presence of the late Prince Consort, as a young German Prince, in that city, and his love of the fine arts, and of music. He was on intimate terms with the Maestro Clemente Papi, a celebrated organ player, and very often Prince Albert joined him in the organ loft of the cathedral, and played the compositions of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. Five years ago, when Queen Victoria was in Florence, she expressed her wish to hear this particular organ, and it is her love of the memories connected with Florence that brings her so often to Villa Palmieri. This villa used to be called "the fountain with three faces," because near it was a fountain decorated with a head of Janus which had three instead of two faces. It is also believed to have been a favourite residence of Boccaccio. In 1300 this villa belonged to the family of Cione del Fini, but in 1457 it was purchased by Marco Palmieri. It was greatly embellished by this gentleman and his successors. At the beginning of our century it was purchased by a rich English lady, who bequeathed it to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany. Twenty years ago it became the property of Lord Crawford, who made the road that now leads up to it by a gentle ascent, a road that borders the torrent Muguone, and in spring is rich in roses and violets. All around are hundreds of fine villas, parks, and gardens, with fine views over the city and the whole fertile valley of the Arno.

Mr. Baden-Powell, of the Scots Guards, has devised an ingenious method of signalling by night with the aid of a paper fire balloon of six or eight feet diameter. When it is desired to send a message, some beads made of a brilliant quick-burning composition are strung on a piece of quick-match, leaving intervals, and using large and small beads to make the corresponding flashes. The balloon is inflated by burning spirit, or even straw or wood. The message string is then suspended below it, a time fuse attached, and the balloon being sent up, the message is flashed forth. The apparatus is described as very portable; one man can easily carry it, and with it not only can one preconcerted message be flashed, but a few words can be sent up at one time, and those can be answered from a similar balloon from another part, upon which other balloons can be employed to continue the signalling.

The British Consul-General in Florence reports that co-operation is still in the ascendant in Italy in spite of occasional failures. The benefits to be derived from federating the co-operative societies of the same district, and gradually extending the principle to larger areas, have been recognised and carried out in various localities. Meanwhile the shopkeepers of some cities are also adopting the principle of union. Sir Dominic Colnaghi estimates that the total number of co-operative societies now existing exceeds three thousand. These are approximately divided into about one thousand co-operative dairies, five hundred popular and rural banks, five hundred co-operative stores, five hundred associations of day-labourers, the remainder being composed of industrial, building, and insurance societies, agricultural syndicates, and so forth. In the spring of 1893 the fifth Congress of the Italian Co-operative Associations will be held at Genoa.

The German papers contain accounts from Pomerania of a crime that recalls in some respects the murder of the Jew pedlar in Erckmann-Chatrian's "The Bells." One evening, the other week, a farmer and his daughter, on their way home from the market at Rummelsburg, called at an inn situated between that place and the village where they lived. In paying for something he had to drink, the man took out a purse in which he had the money he had that day received in payment for a cow. Soon afterwards he left, and he had not gone far when he was attacked from behind by a man armed with a thick stick. With a terrific blow the man smashed his skull in, killing him on the spot. The little girl was so frightened that she ran back to the inn and told the innkeeper's wife. This woman, after advising her to leave her money in her keeping, shut the poor child up in a room, and locked the door. Looking through the keyhole, the child saw the innkeeper return with a blood-stained stick in his hand. She then heard him tell how he had committed the murder. On his learning where she was, she heard him discussing the best means of getting rid of her. In a dreadful state of apprehension she jumped from a window to the ground, fortunately without hurting herself, and fled to her home. The inn-keeper and his wife were arrested.

General Harrison's rule will be remembered, at least for one great service rendered to his country. His recent proclamations announcing important additions to the forest reserves complete, as the New York "Nation" observes, a series of notable efforts to counteract the enormous and wasteful destruction of the American forests which is constantly going on. Secretary Noble also comes in for well-earned praise on this ground. It is by his exertions embodied in laws that the Yosemite National Park has been enlarged by the addition of over four millions of acres, or more than 6,000 square miles lying south of and adjoining the present park, and containing that portion of the Sierra Nevada Mountains which is pronounced by all authorities to be the most grandly beautiful in the United States. This great reservation, however, is only a part of Secretary Noble's achievements. He has secured three others in the States of California and Washington which make a grand total of all lands reserved in the forest uplands of the Pacific Slope of no less than eight millions and a-half of acres.

It is stated in the new civic weekly, "London," that the County Council has been offered "the huge pile intended for offices which has been erected on the Embankment near Adelphi-terrace, together with the property not yet built upon, for 400,000*l*. The site stretches from the Embankment back almost to the Strand."

A few days ago the "Figaro" revealed Taine as a versifier in twelve sonnets on his cats, Puss, Ebene, and Mitonne. They are not to be compared to Baudelaire's on animals of the same race, and are laboured and indeed affected, but show high finish and dainty workmanship. He in one of these sonnets regarded the cat as the type of happiness. Madame Taine, a Paris correspondent says, was annoyed at the publication of these references to her husband, who was of a singularly retiring disposition, and detested publicity except for his ideas and carefully achieved works. On her return from her husband's burial in Savoy, Madame Taine wrote in these terms to his friend, the editor of the "Debats": "My dear M. Patinot,—Kindly insert in your journal the following clause of M. Taine's will: 'I expressly charge my wife and heirs to prevent by every legal means the publication of my intimate and private letters, no matter to whom. I also charge them to transmit this interdiction to their heirs and descendants to be indefinitely observed. The only letters to be published are those treating of purely general and speculative subjects, such as philosophy, history, æsthetics, art, psychology, and even in these exceptional cases all passages touching on private matters are to be struck out. No letter whatsoever is to be published without the formal leave of my heirs and after they have cut out such passages.'" In accordance, says Madame Taine, with the above provisions the publication of all letters unless published under the conditions laid down by the testator will lead to a law-suit.

The real name of Mr. George Alexander was, it appears, George Alexander Gibb Samson. In communicating this fact to a contributor of "Black and White" the popular actor and manager explained how it came about that his surname came to disappear, at least from his professional appellation. "The old lady (he said) who gave me my first engagement flatly rebelled. 'Samson! You can't be Samson,' she ejaculated, 'I'll have no Bible names in my company,' and thereupon I became known to the world by the two first of my four names—George Alexander." "Liberty Hall," we learn from the same source, will be kept in the bill of the St. James's throughout the season, and Mr. Alexander and his company will not go to America—rumour being in that regard in error. It appears that it is not only the play-going class who will gain by this decision. The interviewer having expressed curiosity to know what becomes of that bountiful provision of gigantic sandwiches which are brought in every night for the birthday festival in "Liberty Hall," the answer was that those "mammoth refreshments" go very appropriately to the sandwich men who parade the streets with the managerial advertisements. The sandwichmen, it appears, now consider these their lawful perquisites, and confidently expect to receive them every morning. "They would think themselves defrauded," said Mr. Alexander, "if we suddenly exchanged our greasy realism for mere 'property food.'"

Some eleven hundred families from Southern Russia, belonging to the persecuted sect of Mennonites, emigrated in 1884 and 1885 to the Red River. They had on an average something less than 15*l*. per family in cash when they began to farm, but the Canadian Government came to their aid by setting apart a tract of country for their use, and advancing to them a trifling sum of money to help them over. The experiment appears to have been strikingly successful. The Hon. Horace Plunkett, being in Canada prosecuting inquiries into the practical working of immigration in that country, states in his report to the Irish Congested Districts Board that although in the first year the Mennonite Colony were visited by a plague of grasshoppers, they are now almost out of debt, mostly owning their farms and a large quantity of stock besides, and are looked upon as model settlers. One who knows them well states that they had a system of living in villages when they first arrived, but this is gradually breaking up, and they are working out on their farms. Under the system referred to, one well would serve the village at the beginning, while the cattle for the whole village would be herded by one herd-boy, and no fences were required. The land for cultivation was allotted in proportion to the quantity of good land fit for cropping on each one's particular homestead. The buildings are now, it is stated, very much improved, and most of them are very comfortable log buildings, and log stables with thatched roofs. It has been remarked that their horses are always in splendid condition, and of a very good class. Mr. Plunkett observes that the persecution which this strange sect suffered equally at the hands of Protestants and Catholics in the Reformation times seems to have bred in them the same attributes of success which the Jews display when seeking a refuge from oppression in a new country.

DEATH OF MR. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BENGALEE, C.I.E.

In the death of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., which took place at his Fort residence, on Monday evening last, the Parsee community loses a leader whose sober judgment, strong commonsense, benevolent nature, large practical experience, and useful and honourable work shed a lustre upon it, and did much to enhance its prestige among other communities. He led an exemplary life, and died full of years and honours, leaving behind him footprints which members of the younger generations might follow with profit and advantage. Mr. Bengalee was born in Bombay in February, 1831, and had passed his sixty-second year. In 1832, on the death of his father, his guardianship devolved upon his mother, a worthy old lady, in whose name he subsequently established the handsome building known as the Bai Bhikayejee Bengalee School. He received his education in the old Elphinstone Institution situated on the Picquet Road; and at the early age of fifteen, started in business in the office of Mr. Tanner, who was at that time the Bombay agent of the Bank of Ceylon, and took the greatest interest in the welfare of young Bengalee, taking him with him when he joined the Commercial Bank of India in 1845. By steady perseverance, Mr. Bengalee rose in the estimation of his employers. In 1853, when the Central Bank of Western India was established, Mr. Bengalee joined it, and two years later was appointed deputy accountant under the then manager, Mr. Edwin Heycock, and enjoyed the good opinion of the local board of directors. Three years later Mr. Bengalee accepted the post of an assistant broker to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. on a salary of Rs. 500 a month. Here he displayed such brilliant qualities that he was sent to England to study the different branches of the piece-goods trade, both plain and printed, and at a subsequent period to Calcutta with the same object. On his return to Bombay, he was admitted a partner with the firm's brokers, Messrs. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas & Co., whose good name he helped considerably to advance in the estimation of the firm. Mr. Bengalee was not only a successful man of business, but a successful man of letters. He employed all his leisure time in improving vernacular literature by his able contributions to newspapers and journals. In 1850 he started the *Jagat Mitra*, a Guzerati magazine, and became for a time the editor of the *Bombay Samachar*, a daily Guzerati newspaper. On severing his connection with the latter, he projected another magazine, called the *Jagat Premi*, which he conducted successfully from 1851 to 1854. In 1851 he joined Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and others in starting the *Rast Goftar*, and for many years, contributed to its extending influence. In 1880 the more valuable portion of Mr. Bengalee's contributions to vernacular literature was published in two large volumes at a nominal price, and still forms an important feature of it. In a quiet and unostentatious way which was natural to him and formed an amiable element in his character, Mr. Bengalee did much to ameliorate the moral, social, and intellectual condition of his countrymen in the formation and maintenance of educational and political institutions such as the first Bombay Association, the Duyan Prasarak Mandli, the Rahnoomaya Mazdiasna Sabha, of which he was the president from 1864 to 1869, and the Parsee Girls' School Association. He was the writer of several prize essays on religion and morality. In the formation of the Parsee Law Association and of the Parsee Law Commission, of which Sir Joseph Arnold was the president, he took a prominent and zealous part, the result being the passing of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act and the Parsee Succession Act, both of which he published in 1868, with commentaries, in a book which is considered a valuable work of reference on the subject. For his services to the Parsee community in that connection, he was presented by the committee of the Parsee Law Association with a testimonial in the shape of a silver plate, with a suitable inscription on it. Mr. Bengalee was nominated a Justice of the Peace in 1864, and he rendered important service both as a member of the Bench of Justices and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. In 1865, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, Mr. Bengalee was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in which he took a very active and useful part. In the following year he was elected a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. He wrote strongly against the share speculation which brought ruin to Bombay in 1865, and strongly advocated the resuscitation of the old Bank of Bombay, which had suffered losses to the extent of over a crore of rupees. In 1867, Mr. Bengalee was instrumental in making arrangements for presenting Miss Mary Carpenter with a piece of plate in recognition of her services in the cause of the amelioration of the natives of this country. He was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1870. In 1877 he wrote an open letter to Lord Lytton, the then Governor-General, against the impolicy of abolishing the import duties in this country. About the same year, Mr. Bengalee was again appointed to the Legislative Council by Sir Philip Wodehouse. In the same year he prepared a case for the interference of Government in the working of children in factories, and although he met with rebuffs and difficulties he got the Bill sanctioned at home, and finally in India in 1881. This Bill prohibited the employment of children under seven years of age in factories, and the working of those from seven to nine years more than nine hours with an interval of one hour for food and rest. In the same year he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay, and a Companion of the Indian Empire in recognition of his valuable services to the community. Mr. Bengalee proved himself a useful member of the Education Commission in 1881, and of the Factory Commission in 1884. In the latter year, at a cost of Rs. 66,787 he built the school premises in the Fort which bears his mother's name. He took the lead with Mr. G. A. Kithridge in getting for this country the services of educated lady-doctors and the establishment of the institution known as the Jaffer Sulleman Charitable Dispensary. Mr. Bengalee was a staunch Freemason, and joined the Volunteer Corps which was open to Parsees in 1862. Mr. Bengalee leaves behind him his aged mother, his widow, and three daughters, and a grandson whom he has adopted as his own son. His funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest ever seen in Bombay, and was attended among others by the mill-hands of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, of which he was a director. He was a member of the boards of many educational institutions in the city, which were closed out of respect to his memory, among them being the schools of the Parsee Girls' School Association, the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, the Mody Bay Gymnasium, the J. M. Petit Parsee Orphanage, and almost all the Parsee schools in the Fort. The Parsee shops in the Fort were also closed for the day.

We understand that a meeting of Mr. Bengalee's friends and admirers is to be held at the Bai Bhikayejee Bengalee School on Monday next to take steps to perpetuate his memory by raising a suitable memorial.

A striking example of the illiberality of the American customs system is cited by the editor of "Burdett's Official Intelligence" of the Stock Exchange. A copy of this widely-known work of reference has, it appears, been returned to the publishers from the United States, where the consignee refused to pay the charges on the book, which amounted to no less than 1*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*., or 7*s*. 9*d*. more than the subscription-price of the work! Such taxation, Mr. Burdett justly observes, "is inimical to the best interests of American citizens, and it is surprising to learn that some hundreds of them pay these charges in order to secure copies of this work."

Two peasants, a Vienna correspondent says, have been convicted at Tarnapol of being in the pay of the Russian Government as agents to promote the emigration of Galician peasants to Russia. It came out during the evidence that they were in the habit of telling the peasants that the Crown Prince Rudolph was not dead, but was founding an empire of his own in Russia where the taxes would never exceed a rouble a year, and people would be happy and free. A woman who quarrelled continually with her husband was promised another and better helpmate. The accused were also found to be smugglers, but as they had been in prison six months they were now set at liberty.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

MR. P. M. MEHTA'S SPEECH ON EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association was held in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, last evening, Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta presiding.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, honorary secretary read the following report:—Your committee have very great pleasure in submitting this their seventh report. The Association has, as you are aware, during the past seven years done much useful work and more than amply justified its existence, and the committee hope that the members would by a hearty co-operation still more enlarge its scope of usefulness. Any Graduate of the Bombay University can be a member of the Association on payment of the very small fee of Rs. 3 per annum, and we, therefore, once more appeal to our brother Graduates and we trust every member of the Association will make a similar appeal to his friends to join the Association and strengthen it by contributing thereto not only the yearly subscription but taking an active interest in the deliberations. We have to record with regret the death of two of our distinguished members, viz., Mr. Ganesh Ramchander Kirlosker, M. A., LL. B., a distinguished pleader of the High Court Bar, and Mr. V. S. Apte, M. A., the Principal of the Fergusson College, than whom few have done more practical, lasting, and substantial good to the cause of higher education in this Presidency. You are aware that through the efforts of the Association, and in consequence of the agitation led by it the important question of the reform of the University Examination was taken up by the Senate, and that a committee of the Senate was appointed at the instance of our worthy president to enquire into it. It made inquiries of various individuals and bodies and amongst the latter of this Association as to the needed reforms. A very carefully drawn up report was sent by the Association to the committee, and we are now glad to note that many of the suggestions made by the Association are upheld by that committee and ultimately by the Senate in adopting the report of the committee. The most important academical event during the year under report is the privilege accorded to the Graduates of the Bombay University to elect two Fellows of the University. It will be remembered that the Bombay Graduates' Association has been pressing for the last seven years the claim of the Graduates to a representation in the Senate and it is gratifying to find that Government have at last accorded them the privilege although very guardedly and in a stinted measure. It is a matter of very great satisfaction that the Graduates to whom the privilege has been accorded have shown their appreciation of it, more than three-fourths of the electoral body having recorded their votes at the election held in November last. It is to be hoped that this privilege is merely the first step towards a very extensive application of the elective principle in the constitution and government of the University in the near future. When about twenty new Fellows are nominated by Government it is altogether disproportionate to allow the Graduates to elect only two, and your committee intends approaching Government that from the year 1893 the number to be elected by Graduates should be raised to about at least five by way of a beginning. We note with pleasure that one of our secretaries was elected a Fellow by the Graduates at the last election. The Association observe with great concern the struggle which the University has to make to dissuade Government from withdrawing its grant from the University. So far the efforts of the University have not been successful, and the Association must consider it as one of its duties to help the University in this struggle. It is a matter of deep regret to observe that although one year more has passed away the long promised re-organization and improvement of the Law Class has not yet been effected. In answer to the repeated reminders of our committee to Government they were informed and Lord Harris in his Convocation Speech in January, 1892, declared that a scheme for improving the present unsatisfactory state of instruction at the Law School had been matured and will be very soon carried out. Our committee requested Government to inform them of the general outline of the scheme in order that they may have the opportunity of submitting their views about it, but Government declined to do so. The scheme thus promised by Lord Harris has not yet seen light, and we are yet as far as ever from a satisfactory solution of the question. It has occasioned the Association much concern to find that the system of appointing Professors prevailing in the Grant Medical College was altogether faulty and unsatisfactory as shown in the memorial presented by the meeting of the medical profession held in November last to Government on the subject. It is a crying evil to which the Association must devote its best efforts to remove. The much vexed M. B. question again came before the Senate during the year under report and formed the subject of a very keen controversy in the Senate. The net result of the discussions before the Senate has been that the Senate has resolved that the M. B. degree should be conferred instead of the present L. M. and S., and that the test of entrance to the Medical College should be the passing of a preliminary scientific examination in addition to the Matriculation. The course of study for the Preliminary Scientific Examination remains yet to be settled. Now that the subject has been thoroughly threshed out it is hoped that the Senate may see its way to settle the question finally by laying down a moderate course that may satisfy all such reasonable demand as to general culture that ought to be made on students wishing to enter upon their medical studies. We note with pride and gratification that during the year under report one of our most distinguished members, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, M. A., LL.B., C.I.E., was nominated by Government to be Vice-Chancellor of the University, being the first native that has been called upon to fill that most responsible and honourable post in the Presidency. This Association entertained the hon'ble member at an afternoon party at Mr. Tata's Esplanade House, which was very largely attended. We requested the Syndicate during the year under report to throw open the meetings of the Senate to Graduates, and we were informed by that body that we must move the Senate about it. We intend taking early steps to bring up the matter before the Senate. We had also to address the Senate on the very unsatisfactory results of the L.C.E. Examination of 1891, which created great dissatisfaction among the students. In answer to our letter the Syndicate sent us certain facts and statistics with a view to show that the students had not really such a grievance in the matter as was supposed. We also supported the request of the inhabitants of Belgaum to have a centre for the Matriculation in that city. We had in all seven committee meetings during the year under report. We close the year with two hundred and forty members. Our funds owing to the praiseworthy diligence and zeal of our treasurer, Mr.

Anglo-Indian officers any the less, if they will accept the depreciated rupee in payment of their salaries,)—(laughter—instead of vigorously agitating for some measure to make up for the loss no doubt with the view of preventing us from valuing their services any the less. On the contrary, they may be sure that the country would think of them all the more highly, if, with a deficit of a crore for the year that has ended, and a budget deficit of a crore and a half for the next year, and with a still gloomier outlook in the future they would not lend themselves to the powerful agitation that has been organised to attack the Indian Exchequer in their interests. For as H. E. the Governor told us the other day, in earnest and impressive terms, when warning us not to ask for a higher expenditure on education, it is these Government officers who are better aware than any of us "of the needs of the poorest classes of the many millions of this Presidency, that they know better than we do how many hundreds of villages there are which need improved sanitary surroundings, mainly in the shape of better water, and which may be induced to undertake these improvements with the aid of a little Government assistance, that they know better than we do of the many square miles of jungly tracts, the inhabitants of which are in sore need of better roads to get their produce to market, that they know better than we do of the hundreds of thousands of poor people who are in dire need of medical assistance, but to whom such assistance may by degrees be brought with the addition of Government contributions." I think, gentlemen, our honoured friend Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji,—(applause)—will feel extremely gratified to find that H. E. the Governor and the officers at least of this Presidency have been at length converted to his views of the poverty of the country, and of the inadequacy of its revenue to meet the most urgent and elementary wants of the people, unless he chooses to be sarcastic and say, as he did in the Currency debate in Parliament, that India is rich or poor, prosperous or otherwise, just as it suits an argument. (Laughter.) However that may be, I feel sure, gentlemen, that whatever the intrinsic worth of this entertainment laid before you, you will think none the worse of it for getting it free of cost. I should like, first of all, gentlemen, to impress upon you the great utility and necessity of such an organization as this Graduates' Association. It has now been in existence for seven years, and its regular reports show that it has been steadily doing good and useful work. If all our graduates rallied round its standard, it seems to me that its usefulness could be immeasurably extended. Educational problems are increasing in number and complexity, and it is of the highest importance that we should recognize it as our duty to organize ourselves, and watch the development of the educational policy of Government, and to lend all such help as our knowledge and experience may enable us to render, in the proper solution of educational questions. The past year, gentlemen, has had its full quota of questions of great interest, affecting the educational progress of this Presidency. Among them all, there is none of more surpassing importance than that of the attempted withdrawal of Government from the direct control and management of institutions for higher education. In presiding at the Poona Provincial Conference last year, I ventured to urge, that it was high time that public opinion should express itself, in no uncertain voice, with regard to the grave perils that threatened our educational interests. This warning, gentlemen, has been severely criticized and resented as altogether unfounded and unwarranted. I have been told by some of the publicists of this city that they have searched in a variety of quarters for these grave perils, and not a shade or shadow of them could they discover anywhere. I have been told that the expenditure on education has been larger this year than any previous year. I have been told that no educational earthquake has brought Elphinstone College or any other educational building to the ground,—(laughter)—and that no educational whirlwind has laid the University Tower low. Now, gentlemen, I am ready to confess that none of these catastrophes has overtaken us. And still, gentlemen, if you search for a thing in every possible quarter except where it is, it is no wonder that you cannot discover it. (Laughter.) The grave perils of which I spoke of at the Conference were not a sudden discovery of mine. I had spoken of them in Lord Reay's time, and in his Lordship's presence when, at the celebration of the new Elphinstone College buildings, I ventured to say that "the cause of education, of literary education as it is called, but which I prefer to call by its old-fashioned name of liberal education, may just now be compared to a tempest-tost bark in mid-ocean." So grave had the perils become, that, speaking from the fulness of close and intimate personal knowledge of the policy and tendencies of Government, of which he was himself a distinguished member, Sir Raymond West deemed it his imperative duty not to leave these shores without publicly raising his voice, in the Hall of the University itself, against the dangers that threatened the cause of higher education. (Hear, hear.) That danger, gentlemen, lies in the persistent attempts that have been made for the last seven or eight years to enforce the policy of the withdrawal of Government from the direct provision, control, and management of higher education. It is difficult, gentlemen, to imagine a policy more mischievous and disastrous in its effects on the welfare and progress of the country. I know, gentlemen, that, in the first place, it is sought to be justified by the recommendations of Lord Ripon's Education Commission. Now I think, gentlemen, it is time to expose the utter disingenuousness of this appeal to authority which is so constantly made. In dealing with the subject of the withdrawal of the State from the direct provision and management of education, especially of higher education, the Commission, at the very outset, had to acknowledge that "perhaps none of the many subjects we have discussed it encompassed with greater difficulty or has elicited more various shades of opinion, alike among the witnesses we have examined and within the Commission itself than this." On one point, it was able to record an unanimous opinion, that withdrawal of direct departmental agency should not take place in favour of missionary bodies, and that departmental institutions of the higher order should not be transferred to missionary management. With regard to all the rest, the Commission was brought to make any recommendations at all with the greatest difficulty. In fact, a careful perusal of the report shows that what little unanimity is recorded, in it, is more of words than of conviction. In dealing with the course of discussion on this subject in para. 534, the report says that "it seems desirable to describe the course of our deliberations upon this subject with greater fulness than we have deemed necessary in other portions of the report. Our main difficulty was as to the initial recommendation from which all others would naturally follow. It was proposed to find such a starting point in the motion:—"That, under adequate guarantees for the permanence and efficiency of the substituted institutions, the gradual closing of Government institutions, especially those of the higher order or their transfer to native management under the general control of and aided by the State, should be regarded as not only an important stimulus to private effort, and consequently to any sound grant-in-aid system, but as urgently needed in view of the social and political education of the people." This motion was negatived by a large majority. A motion substantially the same, but adding that such withdrawal was desirable, "as conducive to the advancement of the social, moral, and political education of the people" shared the same fate. In summing up the general conclusions arrived at the report proceeds to state] that "our discussions brought out clearly the fact that while anxious to encourage *any natural and unforced transfer of institutions*, we are not prepared as a body to adopt any form of expression that may be construed into a demand for the immediate or general withdrawal of the State from the provision of the means of high education. We are convinced that while the transfer of management under the conditions stated is eminently desirable, it is only by slow and cautious steps that it can ever be really attained. . . The Department should cordially welcome every effort of the kind, and should accept it, if it can be accepted without real loss to the community: but while encouraging all such offers, its attitude should be, not that of withdrawing from a charge found to be burdensome, and of transferring the burden to other shoulders, but of conferring a boon on those worthy of confidence, and of inviting voluntary associations to co-operate with the Government in the work and responsibilities of national education. We have certainly no desire to recommend any measures that will have the effect of checking the spread and continuous improvement of higher education." Now, gentlemen, while the Commission thus carefully guarded its recommendations, they are now mostly forgotten in the attempt to carry out a policy of precipitate withdrawal. The attempted transfers, instead of being natural and unforced and spontaneous, have more the character of Tudor "benevolences," and, in one case, it was tried to be enforced at the point of a heavy penalty which has been actually carried into execution. Instead of being by slow and cautious steps, they are tried to be rushed through without any reasonable guarantees of efficiency. Instead of being a boon and a favour, the attitude of Government is openly that of withdrawing from a charge found to be burdensome and of transferring the burden to other shoulders. And, lastly, the recommendations of the Commission are made use of for the very result that it deprecated, viz., of checking the spread and continuous improvement of higher education. In the second place, it is attempted to delude us by patriotic references to the great benefits to be derived from the bringing out and encouraging private effort and enterprise; and we are even told that it would be a means of advancing our political education "The history of education in Bombay since 1885," writes Mr. Lee-Warner, "will hereafter be mainly known by the systematic efforts made to encourage private enterprise and to give education a practical turn. * * * Variety and freedom have been generally introduced. Self-help has been evoked by the transfer of the management of schools to local bodies, and the Department has learned to look upon itself as responsible rather for the direction and encouragement of educational activity than as a State Department for giving education and managing schools." Mr. Lee-Warner must pardon us, if we look with suspicion on language so strange in the mouth of an Anglo-Indian bureaucrat. Last year Mr. Lee-Warner solemnly protested that he did not know what was meant by a bureaucrat. (Laughter.) As he does not seem to be satisfied with the brief answer which I attempted to give him at the time, I will, with your permission, gentlemen, endeavour to describe that eminent personage at somewhat greater length. (Laughter.) Among the many delightful and inimitable delineations of typical character immortalized by Dickens, many of you, perhaps, remember the faithful protraiture of Sir Joseph Bowley, the Poor Man's Friend and Father. You remember, gentlemen, how Sis Joseph discoursed on their respective duties:—"Your only business, my good fellow, is with me. You needn't trouble yourself to think about anything. I will think for you; I know what is good for you; I am your perpetual parent. Such is the dispensation of an all-wise Providence. * * * What man can do, I do. I do my duty as the Poor Man's Friend and Father; and I endeavour to educate his mind, by inculcating on all occasions the one great lesson which that class requires. That is entire Dependence on myself. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) They have no business whatever with themselves." Now, gentlemen, can there be an apter description of the Anglo-Indian bureaucrat after his own heart than as the exact counterpart of Sir Joseph Bowley in relation to the poor Indian—the poor Indian's Friend and Father. When, therefore, this superior person, who has always bitterly resented any introduction of private enterprise and local self-government, and who is not even yet reconciled to what he still devoutly believes to be the imbecile vagaries of Lord Ripon,—(applause)—talks glibly of bringing out and encouraging self-help and private enterprise, only in the sphere of higher education, surely we are warranted in receiving such strange and unfamiliar utterances with some degree of caution and suspicion. And in sooth, gentlemen, the meaning of it all is that higher education is supposed to be advancing at too rapid a pace, and the numbers of men it turns out, clamouring for Government employ, are regarded as what is termed a distinct political danger. In his Convocation address this year at the Allahabad University, in many respects singularly thoughtful and instructive, Sir Charles Crosthwaite frankly gives voice to this view. After stating that, "by one party the Universities and Colleges have been accused of flooding the country with half-educated young men who will look nowhere but to the service of Government for employment, whose knowledge is superficial, whose conceit is boundless, who are fluent and turgid in language, but who have no accurate conception of the meaning of the words they use, or the phrases they repeat," Sir Charles goes on to say, "There is no doubt that in the cases of some of the older Universities, the number of men who have taken degrees is in excess of the demand for men of their stamp..... In this country there is a distinct danger in creating a class of needy scholars who are in excess of and above the only employment open to them. There are two ways in which it can be met with by those who have the control of education. One is by making college education more expensive and self-supporting, and restricting it to those whose parents can afford to pay for it, and to boys of exceptional merit who can win scholarships and contribute to the cost of their schooling." Sir Charles Crosthwaite has here laid down the true esoteric doctrine of those who justify the withdrawal of Government from directly helping higher education on the diplomatic grounds of evoking self-help and private enterprise, and of developing, as Mr. Lee-Warner puts it, "variety and freedom." (Hear, hear.) I do not, as indeed I cannot, within the scope of this address, propose to attempt to expose the main fallacy which underlies the conception of higher education as being only in the interests and for the advancement of the comparatively few individuals who receive it, and not, as being one of the most important and indispensable factors in the general progress and welfare of the people at large. (Applause.) It would require more time than is at my command on this occasion to point out that those who consider the downward filtration theory as untenable and exploded, have never been able to understand it, and realize the extremely slow and indirect manner in which social modification works itself out. I will content myself with giving only one illustration of the narrow conception of the benefits of higher education being confined only to its immediate recipients. In the admirable address from which I have already quoted, Sir Charles Crosthwaite bore ungrudging testimony to its beneficial influence on the administration of the country. "On one point," he says, "I can speak with experience. I had many years' practice in Indian administration, and I am able to bear testimony to the fact that the efficiency of the administration and its purity, especially in the matter of dispensing justice, had made very great progress, and that this improvement is mainly due to the influence of education, and especially of the higher education, of which a knowledge of English and English literature has formed the chief part." The excellent work of our subordinate Judicial service, manned by judges who are the products of our higher education, is admitted on all hands. But it is not apparent that, in turning out such men, higher education has done the most signal service to the masses of the people by securing to them a pure, an intelligent, and comparatively chief administration of justice than which nothing is more essential to their well-being, prosperity, and contentment. (Applause.) We can easily multiply these instances. In turning out medical graduates, for example, have not our Universities and colleges not only benifited the the one various culture, but conferred the most invaluable boon on the people at large by helping to bring into existence dispensaries and hospitals with their cheap assistant surgeons, and carrying medical relief to their very doors? It is because of this wide-reaching beneficial action of higher education, that it has now come more and more to be recognized in most European countries that it is the State that must assume direct charge of it. I think this Association can do no more useful service than in organizing the most strenuous opposition to the retrograde policy which Anglo-Indian interest and alarm is trying to palm off under the false enticements of an appeal to our patriotic feelings for self-help and self-government. This is the grave peril of which I spoke at the Poona Provincial Conference as threatening our most vital educational interests,—(hear, hear,)—and this is the grave peril against which I trust you will wage unceasing war, despite hollow arguments and sarcastic sneers. On one thing, however, gentlemen, you have some reason to congratulate yourselves. The attempts to carry out this policy have hitherto not been very successful. In his account of Lord Reay's Administration, Sir William Hunter ruefully confesses that though "an attempt was made to transfer the Government High Schools to local authorities, it proved immediately successful only with the Ahmednagar High School." The attempt to economize, as it was said, the educational resources of the Presidency by practically abolishing the Poona Deccan College of unrivalled historical interest and indissolubly connected with the name of its founder—Mountstuart Elphinstone—(applause) was also frustrated through the force of public opinion in giving expression to which this Association did good service by its vigorous remonstrance. Unfortunately, gentlemen, the baffled foe has in his rage and disappointment sought to console himself in his retreat by wreaking vengeance in another quarter. If the anxiety to stimulate private enterprise and self-help were not simply another name for confiscating the funds devoted to higher education, if the devotion to the policy laid down by the education was not something like the devotion of Mr. Pecksniff to the virtues of Faith and Charity, then no institution, as you are ware, had a —(hear, hear)—right to more fostering and tender treatment than the Poona Ferguson College. It was formed and conducted by a band of young men of culture and education who unhesitatingly sacrificed their own interests, and prospects to the cause of education. It was assisted by a grant, long before the proposal to amalgamate it with the Deccan College was conceived. But when that proposal fell through, the prestige of Government required some sacrifice to appease its ruffled dignity—(laughter)—and orders were at once issued to stop the grant to the College. There is absolutely no justification, gentlemen, for what might be fairly called almost a breach of faith. I am aware, gentlemen, that the resources of official ingenuity are not easily exhausted, but when it is urged that two full colleges are too many for a small place like Poona, surely those who urge this argument cannot be ignorant of the patent fact, that the area which these colleges serve, is not confined to the city of Poona only, but extends over the whole of the Deccan, the incontrovertible proof of which lies in the full attendance on the rolls of the two colleges, Fergusson College, numbering about 300 students, and Deccan equally a large number——. The action of Government in this matter can be easily defended on the principles consistently avowed by Mr. Maclean, whom I have always admired for his unflinching logic, if not for his farsightedness. (Hear, hear, and laughter). To him, every Indian college is a nursery for hatching broods of vipers; the less therefore, the better. But it is entirely indefensible on the part of those who always protest their innocence of any idea to starve higher education. Frustrated in the attempt to cut adrift the higher schools of the Presidency, and to abolish the Deccan College, the advocates of the new policy of withdrawal have not been incapable of much mischief. They have triumphantly served the University with notice after notice by which the paltry contribution of Rs. 15,000 has been successively reduced to Rs. 10,000 and then to Rs. 5,000. (Cries of shame.) Various are the reasons given for striking this blow at the very fountain head of all higher education. The University must be made self-supporting. Primary education would go to the dogs, but for the Rs. 10,000. The Empire would be insolvent, if Rs. 10,000 were not speedily called in. It is difficult, gentlemen, to speak with patience of this miserable maltreatment of the University or to characterize it in the terms it deserves. For years the University has been unable to move in the direction of urgent reform for want of funds, and yet when it is most in need of them, that this decree for retrenchment is fulminated. Let us respectfully beseech the Chancellor of the University to make an earnest appeal to the Governor who, trained in the manly and healthy discipline of public life in England, cannot but know when to yield, as he surely knows when to hold his own, and entreat him not to allow his administration to be permanently marred by a blot, which tiny as it is, may never be effaced. (Hear, hear.) Then, gentlemen, in two other directions also the new doctrine has come in the way of a full advance. Gujerat and Scinde by this time ought to have had two better equipped colleges than they have. Great credit is due to the local promoters of the two existing colleges in these provinces; but in congratulating these public-spirited men, we are apt to forget that each of these provinces, especially Scinde, were entitled to be provided by the State with a model college. But, gentlemen, where the new doctrine has done most mischief is in stopping the further development and improvement of existing institutions. In a written minute which Sir R. West sent to the Education Commission, he pointed, how much remained to be done before the existing High Schools and Colleges could be called model institutions. He showed how inadequately equipped they were in many essential respects. But all hope of their reform and improvement seems to be now gone for ever, for the cry is that other demands are more urgent. I have already had occasion to partly refer, gentlemen, to the impressive utterances of the Chancellor at our last University Convocation. On that occasion he further said that, "I am but too well aware from the reception that has been given to my public utterances on educational questions elsewhere, that these remarks of mine are likely to be construed as indicating the intention on the part of Government to shirk what are regarded as its own duties by laying them on institutions or private individuals." And his Lordship added: "But if those who criticise what I have said, and may criticise what I say now, were as well aware, as I am, of the needs of the poorest classes of the many millions of this Presidency; if they knew as well as I do, the various things I have quoted above, then," his Excellency went on to say, "they would appreciate the feelings which actuated me to express a preference for the expenditure of a larger portion of Government funds on the undoubted poor than has hitherto been allotted to them." When, gentlemen, I first heard these words delivered in his Excellency's quiet but impressive way, I confess that, for a moment, I felt that I and others who think with me, ought to be ashamed of ourselves for our hasty shortsightedness. (Loud laughter). But it was only for a moment, for a change soon came over the spirit of my dream, and it seemed to me that the picture, wh ich his Excellency had drawn in so touching a fashion, took a remarkable resemblance to that of the amiable and well-meaning father of a somewhat numerous family, addicted unfortunately to slipping off a little too often of an evening to the house over the way, (laughter) who, when the mother appealed to him to do something for the education of the grown up boys, begged of her with tears in his eyes to consider if her request was not unreasonable, when there was not even enough food and clothes for the younger children. The poor woman could not gainsay the fact, with the hungry eyes staring before her; but she could not help bitterly reflecting, that the children could have food and clothes, and education to boot, if the kindly father could be induced to be good-enough to spend a little less on drink and cards. (Renewed laughter.) Similarly, gentlemen, when we are reminded of the crying wants of the poor masses for sanitation and pure water and medical relief and primary education, might we not respectfully venture to submit that there would be funds, and to spare, for all these things, and higher education too, if the enormous and growing resources of the country were not ruthlessly squandered on a variety of whims and luxuries, on costly residences, and sumptuous furniture, on summer trips to the hills, on little holiday excursions to the frontiers, but, above and beyond all, on the lavish and insatiable humours of an irresponsible military policy, enforced by the very men, whose views and opinions of its necessity cannot but accommodate themselves to their own interests and ambitions. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, this plea of robbing Peter to pay Paul is one that will not bear close examination. We do not ask that primary education should be starved, or technical education should be stunted. On the contrary, we assert that it is incumbent upon the State to provide the necessary funds for them from the proper sources; what we protest against, is, that it should be attempted to provide those funds by curtailing others urgently required for the maintenance and advancement of higher education. Never was a plea more unstatesmanlike and hollow than that which tried to justify the confiscation of the University grant by pleading that it was to be carried to the account of primary education. Something of this aspect of the question must have forced itself on the minds of our rulers, for they have recently surprised us beyond all belief by turning a most remarkable somersault—(laughter)—in regard to it. Hitherto we were ruefully told that it was all because of the dearth of funds, that in this country so small a percentage of the revenue was applied to educational objects. When, therefore, gentlemen, we woke one morning, not very long ago, and read a report in the daily papers of the speech made by his Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Madressa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, I will not attempt to guess what your state of mind might be; but for myself, I rubbed my eyes harder than ever Aladdin did when he woke up in the enchanted palace. (Laughter.) You know, gentlemen, that in the highest flight of his ambitionl for the Educational Department, Sir Alexander Grant never soared beyond a dream of two per cent. But it seems we have all been under an entire delusion. His Excellency states frankly how he came to make the discovery. "I was led some months ago," he says in his speech, "into a consideration of this subject by a statement that Bombay spent less on education in proportion to its revenue than most civilized countries. If that was in any way true, I felt we were bound to make an extraordinary exertion to find the wherewithal to increase our educational expenditure." His Excellency has now discovered that the expenditure on education in this Presidency in proportion to its gross revenues has increased from 4 per cent. in 1882-83 to nothing less than 6 per cent. in 1891-92, while the boasted European countries, whom we have been prepetually dragging into the comparison, have been spending—United Kingdom, 5 per cent.; France, 2; Prussia 3; Belgium 2; Italy, 2; Holland, 5; and Sweden and Norway, 3 per cent. This is sufficient in itself to cover with confusion all the people like us who have been talking blatant nonsense all these years about the niggardliness of our Government, and its failure to do its duty with regard to education. (Hear, hear.) And the Accountant-General has further confounded us by solemnly publishing an imposing array of figures. It is a venturesome task to go at a department so fearfully and wonderfully con-structed as that of the Accountant-General,—(laughter)—and which can pour columns and columns of figures without pause or mercy. But Mr. Cox will pardon me if I say that he has let the cat out of the bag. Not that it could not have been seen till he opened the bag—which was really too transparently thin. I suppose nobody knows better than Mr. Cox that, when you institute a comparison between ratios of expenditure in different countries, the least you can do is to take in each case the same factors for the ratio. Otherwise, there is no comparison at all. Now, gentlemen, the wonderful figure of 6 per cent. alleged to be spent by this Government is arrived at by taking the ratio between the expenditure on education and *a portion only* of the revenues of the Presidency, while the 2, 3, and 5 per cent. of the European countries is calculated on the ratio between their respective expenditures on education and their whole and entire revenue. Of course, one is at perfect liberty to say that the Bombay Government spends 6 per cent. of the funds allotted to it out of its revenues for local expenditure, but then you cannot compare that percentage with a percentage in other countries calculated on an entirely different basis, and then crow over that false superiority. I think his Excellency the Governor will not, on consideration, thank his advisers and informants, whoever they may be, for leading him into such a quandary. Whatever other excuses Government may plausibly put forward, the fact is undeniable that the percentage spent on education in the different provinces of India compares most lamentably with that spent in civilized countries. That percentage is just about 1¼ per cent., whatever figures you take, the total net revenues of the Presidency according to the last Administration Report of 1891-92 being Rs. 13 crores and 30 lakhs, and the total State expenditure on education being Rs. 19,65,632. (Administration Report 1891-92 and D. P. I.'s Report 1891-92.) It is absurd to compare this percentage with that in the different countries and States of Europe and America. In the United Kingdom, the parliamentary grants in aid of primary education alone amounted in 1892 to £6,283,350, which, on the Imperial revenue for that year, of 91 millions gives a percentage of over 6¼ per cent. for simply primary education. This is without taking into account the magnificent endowments for secondary and collegiate education which exist in the United Kingdom in its great public schools, its wealthy universities, and the colleges attached to them, nearly twenty-three in Oxford and nineteen in Cambridge. His Excellency himself admits that the expenditure on primary education alone is in France 2 per cent; in Prussia, 3; in Belgium, 2; Italy 2; Holland 5; and Sweden and Norway 3; while taking 9 lakhs as the expenditure on primary education in the Presidency, as his Lordship himself puts it, we have, on our net revenue of 13 crores and 30 lakhs the magnificent percentage of '7. But the State expenditure in France, Prussia, and other European countries is not confined to primary education only. They spend large sums in maintaining a magnificent series of institutions for secondary and collegiate education, with which our high schools and colleges can bear no comparison whatever. In the French Budget for 1892, 122,110,425 francs was set down for primary education, and 18,688,504 for secondary, which, on the ordinary revenue for that year, gives a percentage of 4·7. In Sweden and Norway the percentage is over 5 and 7 per cent. respectively. In the different States of Germany, the percentage ranges from 5 to 9 per cent. In Belgium and Denmark it is over 5 per cent. In Italy, it is about 2½ per cent., but there are, besides, large ancient revenues vested in its Universities. But the most instructive instance is that of despotic, automatic, semi-barbarous Russia, which spends on public instruction nearly 2½ per cent. of her revenues. (Hear, hear.) However, gentlemen, though the grand discovery made by the Accountant-General and the other informers and advisers of his Excellency proves to be only a mare's nest, there is one comfort to be derived from the discussion which it has raised, there is one ray of light piercing through the surrounding gloom. You remember, gentlemen, Lord Harris's words I quoted above: "If it was in any way true," he told us, "that Bombay spent less on education in proportion to its revenue than most civilized countries, I felt we were bound to make an extraordinary exertion to find the wherewithal to increase our educational expenditure." Gentlemen, now that I think we have shown that it is a fact that Bombay does spend less, and grievously less, on education than other civilized countries, let us appeal to Lord Harris to redeem his promise to make an extraordinary effort to bring up the percentage to a figure not larger than that for which Sir Alexander Grant sighed more than twenty-five years ago, pointing out that "if 2 per cent. per annum on the presidntial revenues be allowed to Bombay, the whole aspect of the Department and the Universities might, in my opinion, be speedily changed for the better." (Hear, hear.) I am afraid, gentlemen, I have detained you too long with my ventriloquism. (Laughter.) But one word more and I have done. Our departing Commander-in-Chief told us the other day, that while it was right and proper that India should be governed with wisdom and justice, the maintenance of the empire must, in the last resort, depend not on the loyalty of the people, but upon the power and strength of the army to repel foreign invasion. (Hear, hear.) It is perfectly true, that loyalty, perhaps like all other virtues, is founded on self-interest. But it is no less true, that if that self-interest is allowed to be enlightened and developed, as nothing can enlighten and develop it as a wise system of education in the centre of a righteous policy, than that self-interest, as in the case of the other virtues, grows out of and beyond itself, and becomes transformed into a sentiment of earnest, devoted, and enlightened loyalty, which, in the hour of danger, will not wait to calculate the chances but throw its lot with, and stand by, the object of its loyalty, not as a matter of interest, but as a matter of affection and duty. (Applause.) In India, gentlemen, the soldier is abroad, and must be; but the humble schoolmaster is no less indispensable: he alone can add stability and permanence to the work of the soldier. (Loud applause.) Perhaps you will allow me to add one more remark. In the course of the remarks I have made, I think I might have brought forward another argument which has suggested itself very recently in support of our appeal to the Government for the advancement of higher education in this Presidency. It seems that while we are in this presidency boasting of our civilisation and our foremost position in the whole of this country, the Government consider that we are an extremely backward province, for it is found we cannot be trusted with the privileges which are given to Bengal and the North-West Provinces. You must have seen the list regarding the privileges granted by the Government to different presidencies and provinces to represent themselves in the Legislative Councils. It is a matter of surprise to me, and it must be to all of you, that Bombay is treated in a manner as a backward province. As such a backward province we have more claims to appeal to Lord Harris and his Government to educate us a little more to enable us to enjoy the same privileges as the other provinces, if not quite as much to make Bombay the foremost presidency in this country. (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks to the president was then passed, on the motion of Mr. Manockshah J. Talyarkhan seconded by Mr. N. V. Gokhle, which terminated the proceedings.

LOVE-LETTERS were not lacking in the breach of promise action brought by Miss Annie Elizabeth Russell, confectioner's assistant, against Mr. William Kirkland, a clerk, at the Derbyshire Assizes; nor were the defendant's epistles the less tender because their allusions were occasionally somewhat quaint and prosaic. On one occasion he wrote, "Oh, my darling, how long you seem to have been away! I feel as lonely without you as a lost cat without a home!" To this he subscribed himself "your plighted sweetheart, Will." Another time he wrote, "My dear Nancy,—Keep up your pluck and be jolly; for I have put another sovereign into the savings bank," and again "Hurrah! What do you think of the bank-book?—Your true and loving boy, Will." The twain sang and played together and were engaged; but finally Mr. Kirkland's affections cooled; if they had not he would not have found himself in the witness-box at the Derbyshire Assizes. The first sign of changed feeling, according to Miss Russell's account, was a decided tendency to "Monosyllabic conversation" exhibited by her once ardent admirer as they were walking home. Then came a curiously abrupt and pressing note in which he said, "I have considered very carefully, and I think matters had better come to an end. An answer per bearer will oblige." To this Miss Russell responded by asking for an explanation; but Mr. Kirkland returned her note with the curt memorandum on the back. "I have no apology or explanation to make." Some light seems to be thrown upon this bold act of defiance by the circumstance that when Mr. Kirkland next met Miss Russell in the street he said: "The law can't make me marry an infant, and you are an infant in the eye of the law." The maxim, though not to be found in Noy or Broom, is no doubt strictly true; but that, as Mr. Kirkland has discovered, does not prevent a jury giving damages, which have been assessed in this case at the modest sum of 60*l.* and costs.

"PROBABLY the most unsuitable emigrants ever sent out to Canada (says the Hon. Horace Plunkett in his official report) were a certain twenty families who were sent from the East-end of London in 1884 to farm lands in Assiniboia." They were utterly unacquainted with country life, and to-day only five of them remain upon their farms; but eight have settled in the little town of Moossomin, in a quarter nick-named Whitechapel, and are profitably following various trades. The seven others are scattered about in various parts of the West of Canada, and are believed to be doing well. Speaking generally, Mr. Plunkett's inquiries tend to show that the free lands of Manitoba and the North-West Territories can be successfully used for the purposes of colonization. When the emigrants are industrious they can, he considers, undoubtedly repay borrowed capital, and quickly secure independence. Mr. Plunkett does not go into the resources which the country affords for assisted emigration without subsequent provision for the emigrant, as no action in this direction could be undertaken by the Congested Districts Board, in whose behalf his mission has been undertaken; but he draws attention to the facts that the country absorbs all its immigrants, and that even those who leave these settlements to seek their fortunes independently manage to subsist without being supported by the community.

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SOME QUEER TRADES.

THE last number of *Lippincott's Magazine* contains an article on the above subject. The writer says:—

A curious vocation is that of the men who sit on the London sidewalks drawing pictures on the flags in parti-coloured chalk. At night they bring roughly extemporised lanterns to bear on their work, a hat being placed alongside to receive contributions from passers-by. Sometimes they get quite a little money from foreigners who are struck by the novelty of the idea. And as things go, it is an easy enough way to make a living. There is another set of men in London who pick up a precarious living by giving curbstone recitations. For the small sum of sixpence (collected in advance) they will recite a poem, impressively enough, and then seek another street-corner to repeat the performance. Not long since I discovered a man in New York who makes a specialty of matching lost buttons. His shop, a dingy little low-ceilinged room, was surrounded by shelves on which were piled boxes of buttons of all sorts and conditions. While I was there a girl came in and asked him if he had any like those on her jacket. He took down several specimens, and presently found one, which he sewed on. She paid him ten cents. That is the usual price, though rare buttons sometimes come higher. At regular intervals he goes round collecting buttons among tailors and dressmakers, who save them for him and sell them very cheap. He has a set of regular customers, and they rarely go away without finding exactly what they want.

A rather curious little industry which flourishes on the river front is the sale of second-hand canaries. The birds are purchased after they have lost their voices or contracted some disease, and are dyed until their outward appearance is attractive, but out of a dozen there is not one that is capable of uttering a single note. They are sold at a considerable profit, usually to verdant gentlemen from the suburban districts, or to Italian women, who convert them into fortune-telling "Indian birds" and exhibit them on the street corners of Gotham. During a ramble in the Italian quarter of New York I once came across a curious concern, which does a thriving business. It is an organ hospital, where bad organs are doctored and "brought up to date." It was a barn-like room, filled with rows of barrel and piano-organs old and new. "Comrades" was being hammered with steel tacks into one, while "Maggie Murphy's House" was being impressed in the same fashion upon another. Another of the curious institutions of Gotham is a "pet hotel," where families going out of town can lodge their dogs, cats, or birds. The charge for caring for these domestic pets averages anywhere from fifty cents to two dollars a week. There is a gentleman in the Bowery who makes a specialty of painting over black eyes, and at times he does a thriving business. If you have been out with "the boys" and got into a fight in which your face is damaged, this artist will disguise all tell-tale marks of dissipation, and thus save you many embarrassing excuses.

I know one man in New York who plies a trade that is decidedly unique. He bought an old dismantled tugboat that had been sunk, and obtained permission to anchor it in the upper bay off Bodloe's Island. Here this sparrow mariner lives all the year round, and turns an honest penny by allowing becalmed schooners and storm-tossed canal-boats to tie up to him for the night, charging so much per hour. In heavy weather his receipts are quite large. There is another enterprising individual who runs a modern Gretna Green on the top floor of an office building in Upper Broadway, where eloping couples can be united "by legal contract" without going through the formality and publicity of a church wedding. So, again, there are quite a number of women in the French quarter who act as professional matchmakers. They charge 3 per cent. commission on the marriage portion, which the bridegroom has to pay. There is another set of women in New York who make a business of dusting valuable china and *bric-a-brac*, while others have a specialty of arranging dinner-tables.

An industry which is not catalogued in the list of trades is that of gray-hair pulling, but quite a few women in New York make their living in this way. A singular occupation for women in London is that of conversation crammer, whose business it is to coach up ladies for dinner parties. In the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, in Paris, there is a man who furnishes professional din ers-out at a fixed tariff rate. It is to him that supers titions hosts apply at the last moment when they require a fourteenth guest. There is a human-hair market at Morlons, in France, where girls offer their tresses to the shearer, who goes round every alternate Friday. The scarcest of hair is pure white, and, this being the colour for court coiffures throughout Europe, the demand for it is on the increase. "Convent hair is also an article highly prized by the trade. When a young woman takes the veil her hair is cut off and the tresses are sold for the benefit of the convent. As the hair is cut pretty close to the head, the tresses are usually long, and thus "convent hair" has a special value. Most of the false hair, however, which comes upon the market, is imported from Canton, where it is taken from the heads of beggars, criminals, and corpses.

As is well known, dog-barbers form an important trade in Paris, and the appearance of the French poodles which are seen about the streets gives evidence of their skill. Shaving corpses is another peculiar branch of the tonsorial art. Yet there are barbers who make a specialty of it, and who earn more than those who shave living persons. I know of a man on Centre Street, in New York, who was once a plain journeyman barber, and who had to work fourteen hours a day in order to pay rent and buy food. One day an undertaker in the vicinity had a corpse who needed a shave, and he sent for the barber, who went down and made a beautiful job of it. That was the starting-point. To-day he has more business than he can attend to, and keeps a couple of men whom he calls on when the corpses come too fast.

The echo-destroyer is a specialist who is in demand for halls and churches whose acoustic properties are faulty. He remedies the fault by a scientific stringing of wires. Time was when the professional ghost-hunter was accounted an important personage. This profession has recently been revived, and at least one gentleman finds it sufficiently profitable to pay for the printing of circulars which he has addressed to "landlords, house-agents and those whom it may concern," in which he states that he "will be pleased to investigate and report upon any reputed haunted house, ascertaining the cause of, and putting a stop to, all seemingly unaccountable shrieks, cries, groans, and spirit-rappings, at the shortest notice." The following advertisement, which I recently cut from a New York daily, suggests another decidedly odd calling:—"Unruly and wayward boys disciplined at parents' residence." There is a Chinaman in San Francisco, named Moy Hoy, who his employed to seek out and gather together the bones of his deceased countrymen for shipment back to China. In following this curious occupation he travels incessantly from one end of the United States to the other. To parade Broadway in the garb of an Indian with a view to advertising dumb-bells is another curious mode of keeping the wolf from the door. But probably the queerest living advertisement of all is the "Lone Fisherman," who sits on a Fourteenth Street roof from morning until night catching imaginary fish in invisible water.

Another odd way of making a living is that of the man who sits inside the chess automaton at the Eden Musee. There are some people who earn a livlihood by picking up peach-stones and making baskets out of them. Others, again, wash postage-stamps and sell them for new. I know one man in New York who hires out artificial teeth, and another who is a pawn-ticket broker. His method is to attend a sale, buy in goods, and then repawn them. After that he floats the tickets. There is another individual of my acquaintance who earns a neat if most prosaic living by winding clocks in different parts of the city, each day taking a different route. Tea-tasting is a rather queer profession, yet there are about two hundred men in New York who make a living by it. They get from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars a week. The habits of the men are exceedingly curious. So are their offices. To drift into one of these places and find a man sitting half-dreamily at a revolving table and sipping alternately from forty or fifty different cups, as with monotonous and regular movement of the hand he revolves the table, would be a surprise to the average unsuspecting citizen. Sometimes a curiously contrived sign will give an out-of-the-way flavour to a commonplace calling. Thus the name "umbrella hospital" invests parasol-mending with a certain whimsical interest, and the quaint legend over a country cobbler's door, "Soles saved here," does the same for shoe-mending. I remember once seeing a singular announcement over a photograph-gallery. It read, "Misfit photographs for sale." This, the proprietor told me, brought him many customers. Mothers, for example, with little children, often brought pictures of children with long hair, when that of their own had not grown, and sent them to friends at a distance. Brides' photographs, he said, also sold very well.

"Plots of Novels for Sale. Prices Reasonable." So runs a sign in the window of a little shop on a street running off the Strand, which I discovered on my last visit to London. On making inquiries, I found that the occupant of the shop was a paralytic college student, who had conceived the idea of making a living by selling skeletons of stories. The success of this original business is remarkable. The plot-maker drives a paying trade with writers for the cheap papers. Another curious calling is that of a "scriver." These worthies manufacture the cards for the sham cripples and bogus blind men

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

M. WEYL, who, with both patriotism and just discrimination, has never failed to set the example of England before his countrymen, devotes an excellent article in the "Yacht" to our Naval Estimates. It is pleasant to find him dwelling upon the rapidity with which the ships built under the Naval Defence Act have been brought forward, which he truthfully says has been most remarkable. He instances the economies that have been effected on the "Royal Sovereign" as an illustration of the perfection to which labour is pushed in England. His remarks upon French dockyard hands are worth quoting. "But I avow that I do not think we shall ever succeed, even by this means—a suggested sharing of the gain resulting from economies—"in exciting the enthusiasm of our workmen; they are willing enough to let their complaints be heard; but piece-work does not suffice to shake off their lethargy, and the enticement of higher emoluments, acquired at the price of greater efforts, does not appreciably tempt them." The English qualities of energy and skill in handicraft certainly count for much in the rapidity with which our ships are constructed, a rapidity which the French, with all their aptitudes, have never succeeded in approaching.

Sir Geoffrey Hornby differs from the Admiralty both in the general view they have taken of the Howe court-martial and on certain points in particular. He is of opinion that while it is undoubtedly the duty of the Board to consider court-martial sentences, very strong reasons must be shown for differing from "the well-weighed opinion of many competent and honourable men." He points out that both courts agreed that the inaccuracy of the chart was the primary cause of the loss. He submits that sometimes it is wise to go within 50 yards of a shoal. If it is to be a new rule that one should not do so, nor allowable to go into harbour on a flood tide, he sympathises with the future admirals and captains who will be exposed to ridicule in obeying these orders. And he points out that few ships go in or out of Portsmouth Harbour without breaking the first, while as to the second as good seamen as ever were made have been in the habit, and are in the habit, of breaking it constantly. He concludes one of the most important letters he has ever written by insisting that the best sailors cannot always insure themselves against accidents. Troubridge, whom Nelson complimented with the title of "Nonpareil," stranded his ship on an ill-defined shoal just at a moment when she was most valuable, for she was following the great admiral into the battle of the Nile. In that case every Englishman sympathised with Troubridge; "if it had happened in these days, I suppose," says Sir Geoffrey Hornby, "we should have cried for his blood. Might it not be better if we cried instead to strengthen the Hydrographer's hands?"

The construction of the two new docks at Portsmouth, as provided for in the Navy Estimates, is to be executed by contract, and the Admiralty will shortly call for tenders. The competition is expected to be keen, but one of the local contractors will, in all probability, be in a position to make the lowest tender. The two docks are to be 500 feet in length, and capable of accommodating the largest battleships. Most of the older docks at Portsmouth, it will be remembered, were built by the convicts, but the authorities have long since recognised the costliness of convict labour, necessitating, as it does, such an immense amount of supervision by armed guards. Besides this, the convict establishment at Portsmouth has been greatly reduced of late years, and only two or three hundred convicts are now quartered in the dockyard prison. It was hoped in naval circles that the Admiralty would have commenced the construction of some new docks and basins at Devonport this year, but for this no provision has been made. The basin space at the western port is miserably insufficient, and there is only one dock capable of accommodating a first-class battle-ship. It is considered that the lack of docks and basins at Plymouth would prove a serious drawback in time of war, as crippled vessels would naturally make for Devonport after an action in the Channel. The attention of the Admiralty has frequently been drawn to the matter of late, and last year the plans were ordered to be prepared.

The reason most clamorously urged for the annexation of Hawaii is, the New York "World" says, "that otherwise some European Government may seize the islands as a military base, and thus threaten our western coast with revenge and rapine. If anybody's nerves have been disturbed by this prospect a little reflection upon facts may serve as an agreeable anodyne. Hawaii lies more than 2,000 miles from our nearest coast, or about as far away as Ireland. England has never yet bombarded us from the Irish headlands, nor has her military control of Ireland ever been regarded by our strategists as a source of danger to us. Indeed, England occupies islands that are really very near to us—the Bahamas, for example—and the fact does not appal us. Worse still, she holds the whole continent immediately north of us, with only an imaginary line for boundary over a large part of the distance between the two oceans. Yet the Republic survives. The assumption that foreign possession of Hawaii would be a military disadvantage to us is pure fudge."

An important pamphlet entitled "Justice to Naval Officers" has been published, which contains a digest, and is an expression, of the opinions of the majority of the officers on the Active List of the Navy. How this opinion was obtained our readers know; a circular letter was addressed to 183 ships in commission, and replies were received from 148 of them. It appeared therefrom that 1,439 officers had read the circular, of which number 1,355 (or 94·15 per cent.) stated their views as requested, and these views now find embodiment in the pamphlet. The issue of such a consensus of naval opinion is without precedent. Not so the moderation shown in the suggestions; here, as always, naval officers have shown that they are possessed of common sense, and are not like mere children crying for the moon, or unreasoning grumblers clamouring for more pay. We reproduce the summarised suggestions, to a consideration of which we shall return again. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to note that Admiral Field, Captain Bethell, and Mr. Arnold-Forster have already brought the matter before the House, and it seems not unlikely that we shall hear more of it.

"(1) That officers receive additional pay, or other consideration, for service on unhealthy stations. (2) That the full pay leave after foreign service be increased to six weeks per annum, such leave to be a right, and to be cumulative. (3) That officers invalided or sent to hospital from causes due to the service or to climate be maintained on full pay until declared either fit or unfit for further service. (4) that ships' commissions do not exceed three years in duration from the time of leaving England to re-returning; and that they be further reduced whenever practicable, commissions of two years being kept in view as desirable. (5) That a roster of service be kept whereby foreign and home service shall fall equally on all officers. (6) That steps be taken to define more clearly the liability of officers to serve. (7) That income-tax be not levied on the pay of officers serving abroad. (8) That the pay of cooks, stewards, and domestics be raised to the market value, and that they be made continuous service men. (9) That an allowance be made to messes for the entertainment of foreign and colonial officers and officials. It may be said that of these proposals chief importance has been laid upon Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 9."

The official instructions for the German autumn manœuvres have recently been issued. It has been decided that the operations which were countermanded last year on account of the prevalence of cholera shall be executed in their main lines. The Imperial manœuvres will be those of the 8th (Rhine Provinces), 13th (Wurtemberg), 14th (Baden), and 16th (Lorraine) Army Corps. Except in the 13th Corps, there will be no manœuvres against an imaginary enemy, and in the 16th Corps these operations will be replaced by manœuvres of division. The 8th and 16th Corps will each have an independent Cavalry division, that of the former constituted in part of Dragoons and Hussars drawn from the 11th (Hessian) Corps, and that of the latter reinforced by the 7th and 11th Uhlans of the 15th Corps, which has its headquarters at Strassburg. Each of these independent divisions will have attached to it three mounted batteries and a detachment of pioneers, and will execute Cavalry manœuvres before the Imperial manœuvres begin. After going through their special operations, the four corps will concentrate severally, the 16th at Metz, the 8th at Treves, the 14th at Carlsruhe, and the 13th at Stuttgart. They will then be reviewed by the Emperor before undertaking the combined manœuvres. The whole of the operations are to be concluded by September 30th. It has been decided that the 3rd and 10th corps shall also have independent Cavalry divisions for the manœuvres, and these at the close of their special exercises will operate one against the other. The other Army Corps will execute particular manœuvres as in previous years; and directions have also been issued for the customary staff and cavalry journeys in selected corps.

THE publication of Goncourt's diary made M. Taine doubly detest those who lie in wait in private life to record the table talk of eminent men. There was nothing more distasteful to him than clap-trap celebrity. Renan took philosophically the bad music and the adulterated incense which are an accompaniment of fame, even when it is well earned, but Taine could not at any time endure them. The longer he lived the more he valued privacy. He was only once in his life known to give an audience to an interviewer, and the sequel, he said, gave him reason to regret it. Having let slip the opinion that Victor Hugo as a writer reminded him of a gendarme in a state of delirium tremens, this was published in the "Voltaire" to Taine's horror and disgust, and for ever after his door was shut against journalists as such. His will gives testimony of his dislike to publicity.

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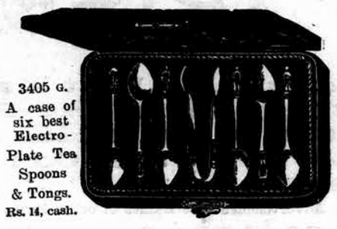


3405 G. A case of six best Electro-Plate Tea Spoons & Tongs. Rs. 14, cash.

3406 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 27, cash.

3407 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 65, cash.

3408 G. All Gold Bangle. Rs. 36, cash.

3409 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 36, cash.

3411 G. Elegant Gong and Stand. Best Electro-Plate. Rs. 33, cash.

3410 G. A case of Butter Knife, Pickle Fork and Jam Spoon, best Electro-Plate. Rs. 10, cash.

3412 G. A pair of Silver Salt Cellars with Spoons in case. Rs. 20, cash.

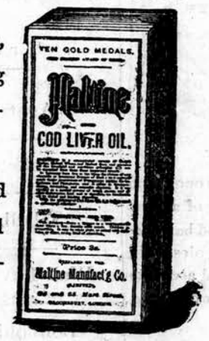
3413 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 14, cash.

3414 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 40, cash.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

Carnrick's Soluble Food.
The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says—

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

"I have ever examined."

is the BEST of all Foods

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by

CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!! SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS WORKS: MANCHESTER.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue „ * Green „

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.

Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., 29, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES, *Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reciminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Horlick's

Malted Milk.

The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS. THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

OF ALL DEALERS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

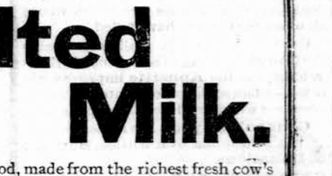
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE "SHAKESPEARE" COT IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.



LIGHT, SIMPLE, TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD., 2, DUKE STREET. LONDON.

ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.

Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE

CLEAN—SHARP CUTTING—DURABLE

for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.

Also EMERY CLOTH—GLASS PAPER—BLACK LEAD

LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

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NOTICES.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

a soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England. and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

HONOURS.

Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.
BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

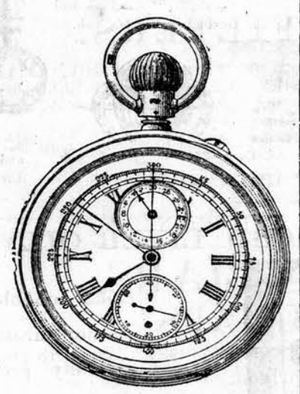
IMPORTANT!!!

THE RACES!! THE RACES!!

RACING WATCHES! **RACING WATCHES!**

THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.

No. I.



No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance-wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

In Gold Engine Turned Case	...	...	...	...	Rs.	185
In Silver Plain Case...	...	...	...	...	...	90
In German Silver Plain Case	...	...	...	...	...	60

The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph osts Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good morocco-leather case with spare glass and main spring.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

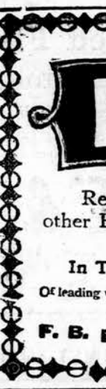
Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.



SUPERIOR to **Vaseline** and **Cucumbers**

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BAHADUR CIGARS

THE public are cautioned against purchasing *spurious and worthless imitations* of the above Celebrated Brand of Sumatra covered Cigars. All genuine boxes have three distinctive outside labels, and our Firm's signature in red across the yellow label on the front of the box.

Purchasers should scrutinise every box they buy, and refuse any offered them, which do not answer this description.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all *respectable* dealers throughout India.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MAJOLICA ARTWARE!

THE FINEST AND LARGEST COLLECTION EVER IMPORTED INTO INDIA—CONSISTING OF,

Flowervases — Jardinieres — Washservices — Centrepieces — Cakestands — Table Candle Sticks — Trays. — Ashtrays — Coffeesets — Saladbowls. — Wall Lavatories — Bonbonieres — Jam Jars.

No. 1892 III.

Flowerpots — Dessert Services — Wallplates — Menage-trays — Hand Candle Sticks — Matchstands. — Pintrays — Teasets — Inkstands — Liqueur Flasks — Breadplates — Pickle Jars

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Majolica Artware free by post on application to the

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR (LATE THEODOR KNAUST).
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."

IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 28, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

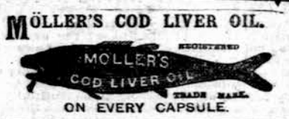
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

NOTICES.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements; All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is in the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

BLAIR'S
GOUT
RHEUMATIC
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA

Gout & Rheumatic PILLS.

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

BIG CURE YOURSELF!
TRADE MARK
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but Atkinson's "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make, which is the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORY
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.
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